

Series 1001

Provisional President Installed in Haiti

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — As leaders of the new military government took office, the Haitian people were told that the new president, General Raoul Cedras, was the country's provisional president.

The parliament acted as a foreign minister of the Organization of American States met in emergency session in Washington to consider an appeal from the deposed president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to send several hundred civilians to Haiti as part of a stepped-up effort to restore him to office.

Conferring on the Haitian crisis for the second time in six days, the ministers also debated tightening sanctions against Haiti's

military regime as a way of forcing Father Aristide's return. The OAS voted overwhelmingly last week to condemn the coup and demand the president's reinstatement.

In a ceremony here that was boycotted by Western diplomats and about one-third of Haiti's legislators, Justice Joseph Nerette took an oath of office to succeed Father Aristide, who was removed a week ago and sent into exile.

General Raoul Cedras, the coup leader, and six other military officers sat impassively in the front row of the Chamber of Deputies as the oath of office was administered by the head of the Senate, Dejean Belizaire.

In a letter to the OAS, Father Aristide asked the organization

to send a civil mission as soon as possible to "support constitutional democracy." The proposal appeared to have wide support in the 34-nation body.

Diplomats said that if the proposal was approved, the mission could number about 500. The civilians would be accompanied by lightly armed security forces.

A civilian peace mission that was sent to Nicaragua last year is credited with helping the process of national reconciliation after long years of warfare.

The OAS ministers took up the appeal from Father Aristide after their diplomatic efforts to reinstate the ousted president collapsed in Port-au-Prince before the guns of Haitian soldiers late Monday.

Nerette as president was held as the OAS team was at the airport of the Haitian capital trying to work out a way for Father Aristide to return to power.

Diplomats said the military forced the parliament to act to prevent Father Aristide's return.

Fewer than half of the 81 members of the lower house met and signed a document that, in effect, agreed with a military junta's contention that Father Aristide left the country voluntarily, triggering a constitutional provision for his succession.

The Canadian foreign minister, Barbara McDougall, whose plane carried the shaken delegates back from Port-au-Prince, said they were "close to an agreement" with Haitian officials when the delegates decided to leave, according to news reports.

In a letter to the OAS secretary-general, João Baena Soares, Father Aristide called for a mission that "should help assure the preservation of constitutional order, guarantee the human rights of all Haitians, and assist in the proper functioning of all the institutions that make these objectives possible."

The OAS convened against the background of public calls from two member states, Argentina and Costa Rica, for military intervention to restore democracy and reinstate Father Aristide.

"We have to proceed to a complete condemnation of the coup," said Rafael Angel Calderón Fournier, the president of Costa Rica, including the "possible invasion of Haiti by the armies of the entire continent."

His statement was noted with particular interest, diplomats said, because Costa Rica not only has impeccable democratic credentials but also is one of the few countries in the world to have abolished its army.

President George Bush has not ruled out U.S. support for sending a multinational military force to Haiti to restore democracy.

The Argentine foreign minister, Guido Di Tella, a member of the OAS team, said before the meeting opened that the organization "totally rejected" the designation of Justice Nerette as the new president. (AP, Reuters)



Soldiers escorting a senator from the legislature after forcing the Senate to name a president.

Horror in a Port-au-Prince Suburb

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

LAMENTIN, Haiti — One week after Haitian soldiers overthrew President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the country's first democratically elected president, the extent of the massacre that accompanied the coup in its first 48 hours is becoming clear.

The soldiers' rampage in this desperately poor neighborhood of banana trees and cinderblock houses took more than 40 lives, according to more than a dozen residents who said they saw the bodies.

The casualty figures reported by the residents were confirmed by the Haitian Center for the Defense of Human Rights, an independent monitoring group.

Some Haitians and analysts said the events of Sept. 30, the day of the coup, were the worst spasm of killing here in more than 30 years.

As described by residents of Lamentin, it was a scene of unimaginable horror.

Haitian troops fanned out through the neighborhood shooting men, women and children

where they stood, the residents said.

Two old men were shot at the table under a shady mango tree where they were playing dominoes. A dark patch is visible on the ground where the men died.

A pair of preschoolers, one boy and one girl, died in their house, which the troops then torched. All that remains of their short lives are a tiny pair of charred shoes and two small lunch pails decorated with cartoon characters. Behind the house is a fragment field of roses.

A teenage boy called Ti Ati was shot in front of a cinderblock house, his body left to rot in the baking sun for two days. There is the lingering stench of death there. His shirt, stained brown with dried blood, lies in tatters nearby.

The witnesses' accounts were given weight in conversations with a senior army commander and a police sergeant near here, who confirmed that troops reacted harshly after at least two soldiers were killed by residents of Lamentin as the coup was in progress.

One soldier named Jean-Robert Samiedi was apparently stoned to death. Another was killed by a machete blow to the face and his body burned on the main road near here. A third soldier disappeared and is presumed dead.

"Look, if we don't put an end to this thing, it's going to go on and on," the commander said. The sergeant said his orders were to stop tire-burning attacks against the army.

The result is an ongoing atmosphere of terror here, as troops continue to roam the streets after dark, firing into the air to keep people in their houses.

The killings and the marauding army patrols appear to be the main factors that have forestalled any "people power"-style movement in the streets to reverse the coup. In fact, as public transportation was restored Monday, thousands of poor capital dwellers, many carrying bundles of belongings, streamed out of the city for the countryside to escape the violence.

Estimates of the death toll vary from 250 to 600 or more. Much of the killing took place in desperately poor shacks such as this one on the outskirts of the capital and

Cité Soleil near downtown Port-au-Prince, where Father Aristide is extremely popular.

"They came to Cité Soleil not because of revenge but because they know Cité Soleil people are Aristide people," said Jean-Robert Birmingham, 38, who lives there.

Some residents say 250 people were slaughtered in Cité Soleil. One woman there, who called herself Mrs. Jean Michel, described her husband's death on Monday. He was an old man, perhaps 100, she said shakily.

When shooting started in the street, he opened the door of their tenement to see what was happening.

Soldiers shot him as he stood in the doorway, his wife said. Three large bullet holes, each the size of a fist, gaped from the living room wall behind where he fell. She now stays in the back room with her grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

"This is very bad for the young boys, the old men and all the people," said Weckler Billy, 16. "I don't know when my president is coming back. That's why I'm frightened."

North Korea developed the Scud-C in 1986 and has deployed 36 of them 50 kilometers (30 miles) from the demilitarized zone separating the two Koreas, the agency said. The nations are still technically at war since their 1950-1953 conflict.

Seoul May Buy Patriot Missile to Counter North

SEOUL — South Korea said Tuesday that it was considering buying the Patriot missile system from the United States to defend against possible Scud missile attacks from North Korea.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said, however, that no agreement had been reached.

Four Patriot systems, costing \$150 million each, would be bought over five years beginning in 1993.

Earlier this month, the Agency for National Security Planning said North Korea had successfully tested a mobile launcher for its Scud-C missiles. The missiles are capable of reaching

all of South Korea and parts of western Japan.

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U.S. Ready To Approve New Drug For AIDS

By Malcolm Gladwell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration is ready to approve the second drug for the treatment of AIDS — zalcitabine.

The long-awaited decision, which sources said could be made as early as Wednesday, has been expected since a special advisory committee voted to recommend approval for the anti-viral drug in July.

The drug, known as DDI, has shown promise in clinical trials in the treatment of AIDS patients who have grown intolerant or who do not respond to the drug AZT, which since 1986 has been the only approved therapy for those infected with the human immunodeficiency virus that causes AIDS.

Under a special expanded access program financed by the drug's developer, Bristol-Myers Squibb Co., DDI has been provided free of charge to 23,000 AIDS patients in the United States for the past two years, while the company gathered data about its effectiveness.

Not all patients who wanted the drug could receive it under that program, however, and AIDS experts said that approval was likely to make the drug available to many more AIDS patients.

"This is the start of an era where people with AIDS have treatment choices," said a New York AIDS activist, Mark Harrington. "But it is important not to get overoptimistic about this. It is not the answer. None of these alone or in combination are a cure for AIDS. They simply slow it."

Other experts cautioned that many questions about DDI remain unanswered. Given the need of AIDS patients for another therapy, for example, the Food and Drug Administration is approving DDI more than six months before completion of the clinical trials designed to show whether it is safe and effective in the long term.

"We don't know enough about the long-term effectiveness and side effects of this drug to say whether or not it is a success story," said Donald Abrams, who directs AIDS research at the University of California at San Francisco.

AID: Riyadh Pledge

(Continued from page 1)
the Soviet aid issue, to the White House in meetings last week.

The Saudi royal family has expressed internal concerns over the stability of the Soviet Union and its Muslim republics in the aftermath of the unsuccessful August coup in Moscow and the wave of independence movements that have rolled across the country.

Riyadh feels that the role of Iran, as a traditional Western buffer against Soviet expansion into the Gulf, has been much diminished by the collapse of Communist control, Arab diplomats here say.

But this has not diminished the need to contain the still fervent zeal of Iran's most radical revolutionary elements, which for now command a majority in the Iranian Parliament and have not come to terms with their Arab neighbors, the diplomats say.

Saudi Arabia has disavowed about \$250 million in aid already pledged to Moscow. The purpose of Prince Bandar's trip to the Soviet Union earlier this month was to clarify how Mr. Gorbachev's government was dealing with incoming aid since many of the central government's functions have been undermined by independence movements in the Soviet republics.

Officials familiar with the missionary plan said Saudi funds and Egyptian religious scholars will be deployed to the Muslim republics in the Soviet Union.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Afrocentric School Opens in Brooklyn

An Afrocentric school has opened at the Bridge Street African Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church in New York. The church traces its roots back 225 years; the school is believed to be the first of its kind in the United States, although several all-black public schools for blacks have been started in inner cities.

The school, with 10 kindergartners and first-graders, plans to add one grade a year through the 8th grade and to enroll 500 pupils by the end of the decade. The school day begins with a pledge that combines Christian values and the African-based ethical system known as Kwanzaa, which stresses responsibility and cooperation. The aim is for children to "learn consistently about our culture," said the pastor, the Reverend Barbara Lucas.

The classroom, in the church basement, features a large map of Africa and a banner proclaiming, "Mama Abo Bra," which means "learning for life" in the Akan language of Ghana. Tuition, \$2,500 a year, is more than most of the people in Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant section can

afford. This makes the school all the more dependent on donations.

Short Takes

Bruce Fein, a conservative commentator who is a regular on TV political talk shows, is upset with what he considers the mediocrity of the current U.S. Supreme Court. Conservatives they may be, he says, but they are delivering shaky opinions, "conservative castles of sand" that will be easily washed away in the next liberal tide. He wrote in the American Bar Association Journal that since the defeat of the distinguished but controversial Robert H. Bork four years ago, a hypercritical Senate Judiciary Committee, has picked candidates whose only distinction is that they have none.

Why are the taxicabs in so many American cities painted yellow? Because, says the New York Times, early in this century the University of Chicago conducted a study that found that yellow was the color easiest to see from far away. John D. Hertz, who later founded the car rental company bearing his name, was at that time the owner of Chicago's largest taxi fleet. He immediately ordered all of his cabs painted yellow. The custom spread rapidly.

Rita Kempley, a Washington Post film critic, did not take kindly to this year's thriller "A

Kiss Before Dying" starring Matt Dillon and Sean Young, which is just out on videotape. The film, she said, "is so wooden, it wouldn't hurt to spray for Dutch elm disease." And "as lovers aboard this Beautyrest of Doom, Dillon and Young are only slightly more compelling than steamed mollusks."

Bringing the Author To Student Readers

At Bard College at Annandale-on-Hudson, New York, a course in the contemporary novel gives students a chance to meet the authors. "You get a vague sense of embarrassment when you see copies of your book in every hand," Patrick McGrath, author of "The Grotto," told The New York Times.

The course was created by Bradford Morrow, 39, an English professor who edits an avant-garde literary journal, Conjunctions. "I would be talking to writers, discussing their books, and I would think, 'If only students could hear this conversation.'"

Now they can. By the end of this year, 14 writers will have come over a three-semester period, for the honorarium of \$100.

One of the students, David J. Geil, said, "Literature can be so distant. I think that when you can actually ask the author questions, it brings the works very close."

Arthur Higbee

Do Widows Of Smokers Have a Case?

WASHINGTON — A lawyer for the family of a smoker who died of cancer told the U.S. Supreme Court on Tuesday that Congress never intended the federal health warning on cigarette packages to shield the tobacco industry from personal injury lawsuits.

The high court's decision in the case, the most important business issue this term, could have far-reaching financial implications for the industry, which faces about 30 suits seeking millions of dollars in damages.

At issue is whether Congress intended, in its Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act of 1965, to bar personal injury suits filed by smokers and their families against the tobacco industry.

"In the end the burden is not on us," said Marc Edell, representing the family of Rose Cipollone, who died of lung cancer in 1984 at 58 after smoking heavily for 40 years.

He said that, instead, the burden should be on the tobacco respondents to show with "crystal clarity" that Congress intended "to do away with these tort actions."

But H. Bartow Farr 3d, representing the tobacco industry, told the court that Congress meant to protect manufacturers from claims based on state law.

What Congress recognized correctly was this: a national problem that needed a national solution," Mr. Farr said.

The case stems from a landmark 1988 verdict in a lower court awarding \$400,000 in damages to the Cipollone family, the first courtroom defeat for the tobacco industry on charges of liability in a smoker's death.

The award was relatively low because the jury in Newark, New Jersey, found that the victim bore 80 percent of the blame for her own death because she knew of the dangers of smoking.

But the jury was swayed by testimony about the company's advertising before 1965, such as comparisons from the 1950s that promoted its cigarettes as "just what the doctor ordered."

A U.S. appeals court last year threw out the award and ordered a new trial. The Supreme Court took the matter under advisement and is expected to rule next year.

A House Parking Privilege Goes Way of Bad Checks

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The House speaker, Thomas S. Foley, ended another perk for House members Tuesday, ordering the sergeant at arms to stop intervening with District of Columbia officials to get their parking tickets fixed.

The speaker's decision was made less than a week after the House voted overwhelmingly to close its special bank and asked its ethics committee to investigate the policy of covering member's checks that were written on insufficient funds.

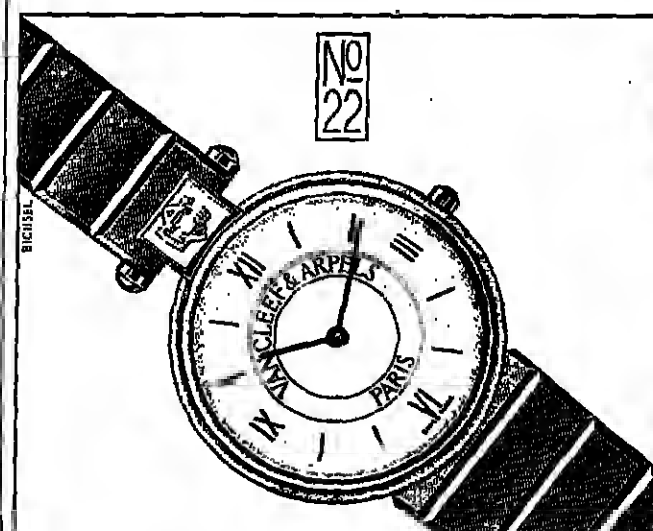
Mr. Foley said in an interview that members, who have special parking privileges in Washington, will now have to contact the authorities individually if they believe they were improperly ticketed. The Senate began such a system in January.

Previously, House members notified the sergeant at arms, Jack Russ, whenever they got a parking ticket. He would then ask District of Columbia officials to eliminate it under a local ordinance.

Many of the tickets, in all likelihood, were improperly issued since District law allows members of Congress on official business to park almost anywhere they please, except in front of a firehouse or hydrant, in a rush-hour zone or a loading zone. They must display special license plates.

"What we're changing is that rather than handling these matters for members when they complain that their cars have been improperly ticketed, we're going to leave that up to them," Mr. Foley said.

The speaker emphasized that members were not covered under the law when on private business. He said that executive branch officials have the same privileges under the statute.



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No Time to Go Overboard

Mikhail Gorbachev has now gone beyond the cuts George Bush announced and challenged the United States to keep stepping down the ladder toward a "nuclear-free world." He has served nuclear stability by undertaking to outlaw tactical weapons and tighten central control over (and reduce) republic-based strategic weapons. He has also complicated Mr. Bush's political life, adding to a gathering post-Cold War trend to question the legitimacy of nuclear weapons and, indeed, of serious defense.

By his own cuts announced 10 days ago, Mr. Bush got out in front of much of the public demand to fit American nuclear posture to the ebbing of the Cold War. In so doing he served up a soft pitch to Mikhail Gorbachev, whose principal sphere of policy initiative these days lies in the foreign and nuclear fields. Mr. Gorbachev hit, if not a home run, then a long triple. He put tighter controls on a Soviet nuclear arsenal shaken by political upheaval. He announced substantial cuts — some unconditional, some meant to be matched, some meant to be negotiated — in key categories, most importantly in the most threatening category of "heavy" intercontinental missiles with many warheads.

This was not all. In place of Ronald Reagan's ambitious concept of a space-based nuclear defense against Soviet missiles, Mr. Bush had proposed a relatively modest, land-

based, nonnuclear defense against accidental, terrorist or rogue-country launches. Many Democrats have opposed the Bush program, insisting that Mr. Gorbachev could not accept it. This is a conspicuous instance where the Kremlin may help out an embattled American defense program.

It is also possible that Washington may be able to follow Moscow's lead in further reducing offensive arms. Even the new cuts Mr. Gorbachev proposes would leave both countries with thousands of weapons.

In other ways, however, Mr. Gorbachev is pushing Mr. Bush beyond the comfort zone. Unlike the Soviet president, Mr. Bush does not support a ban on underground nuclear tests or a pledge not to use nuclear arms first in battle. These steps would restrict the modernization and utility of weapons on which the United States still depends to deter potential enemies and discharge its international responsibilities.

With many Democrats in Congress eager to put down the burdens of Cold War, avoid risk and save money, it is not easy for Mr. Bush to make the case for nuclear and defense insurance in a still uncertain world. But there is growing a certain glib and thoughtless readiness to forget about defense and cut everything, Mr. Bush must counter it to hold American policy on an even keel.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Help Them Go Home

Vietnam has tentatively agreed to accept the forced return of tens of thousands of its citizens who left, often risking their lives in dangerous, leaky boats. The agreement, worked out with Britain and the United Nations, could fall apart under strong objection from the United States.

That would be unfortunate. The United States has adamantly opposed forced repatriation of the Vietnamese. But circumstances, including U.S.-Vietnam relations, are changing; this new policy may be more realistic. Rather than block it, America ought to help ensure that it is carried out fairly.

More than 100,000 refugees from Vietnam are now living in camps in Southeast Asia, about half in Hong Kong. Sympathy for these escapees probably peaked at Christmas 1989, when Britain deported 51 "boat people," mostly women and children, from Hong Kong to Hanoi.

Britain's action may have been crude, but it vividly underscored the need to distinguish between genuine political refugees, who have a "well-founded fear of persecution" in their homeland, and economic refugees, seeking to escape poverty.

By international agreement, political refugees deserve the most generous treatment. But the same preferences do not apply to those fleeing economic deprivation. That points to the need for proper and relatively

uniform screening procedures. As long as the procedures themselves do not violate human rights, those screened out as economic migrants are candidates for return.

It is not a happy result. But no country can let in everyone who wants in; governments are constantly forced to make these decisions. Hong Kong sends illegal immigrants back to China. The United States forcibly turns back "boat people" from Haiti.

In any case, forcible return for the Vietnamese is not, arguably, any less humane than requiring them to stay in squalid resettlement camps where they are subject to robberies, murder and suicide.

Since 1989, about 6,000 "boat people" declared to be economic migrants have returned to Vietnam voluntarily. An international fund for refugees provides them with living allowances and UN monitors check to see that they are not persecuted.

The United States now has some leverage to help ensure that those who are returned to Vietnam are treated humanely. Last year, a plan was sketched out to normalize U.S.-Vietnam relations. The prospect of economic benefits that would result from normalization ought to be a powerful incentive to Vietnam to treat its returnees decently — and could ultimately discourage more economic migrants from fleeing the country.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Iraq Was Nearly There

Each new discovery by the United Nations inspectors shows Iraq to have been closer to building nuclear weapons. The collection of documents the inspectors seized two weeks ago — the ones that are the subject of the long standoff in a Baghdad parking lot — are especially instructive.

They show the Iraq bomb-makers to have been testing a long list of components and to have solved most of the key technical questions. The principal remaining hurdle appears to have been a supply of enriched uranium, and the inspectors believe that Iraq was only 12 to 18 months from production on a substantial scale. Meanwhile, Iraq was also well along in the development of missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

It was very good luck that President Saddam Hussein's hubris led him to invade Kuwait in 1990, rather than waiting perhaps a couple of years until he had nuclear missiles. He miscalculated in thinking that he could take Kuwait with impunity, and he miscalculated again in accepting peace terms that let the inspectors into his country. They have clearly been much more cautious and successful than the Iraqis ever expected.

What happens to Iraq now is a subject that shares importance with another: how to prevent Iraq or any other country from repeating Baghdad's near-triumph of secret weapons development. Much of the answer will reside in the 40,000 pages of the Iraqi documents the United Nations now possesses. They reportedly contain much highly detailed information about the companies throughout the world that supplied certain essential equipment and technology. Hans Blix, director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, says he favors public identification of companies that knowingly took part.

A fundamental rebuilding and strengthening of the world's nuclear control regime — represented by the IAEA — is essential. The lists of companies and experts who helped Iraq will show what needs to be controlled more carefully and by which governments.

Other countries will also try to acquire these weapons. The Iraqi attempt has failed so far through pure chance. The world cannot count on being as lucky next time.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Stumbling Toward the Talks

The weeks ahead are very crucial for the prospects for peace in the Middle East. Though no final date or venue is fixed for the parley, there are reports that the Bush administration, now holding the strings of the Middle East problem and the keys to its solution, is soon to extend official invitations to the parties concerned.

Supporting the U.S. resolve to grapple with the decades-long dispute is the tour to be made by Secretary of State James Baker to the Middle East. The thrust of the Baker tour, his eighth since the end of the Gulf war, is to come up with a formula on the Palestinian representation, still the main sticking point. Moreover, Mr. Baker is to seek to coax the Israeli officials into showing goodwill to help ensure the success of the proposed conference.

—The Egyptian Gazette (Cairo).

Pending Mr. Baker's next shuttle landing in Jerusalem, Israel is confronted by the urgent need to react to a draft memoran-

dum of understanding on arrangements for the projected regional peace talks. This draft is reported to contain seriously disturbing divergences from formulations earlier thought by Jerusalem to have been agreed with the State Department.

These formulations had reaffirmed the American commitment not to countenance PLO participation in, or directives to, the Palestinian delegation to the conference. They also accepted Israel's basic stance against including a Palestinian from East Jerusalem in the delegation, so as not to compromise the status of the reunified city as Israel's sovereign capital.

It now appears that the draft memorandum does not recognize any Israeli veto over the delegation's composition, nor does it bar the PLO from calling the shots for the Palestinian delegates during the conference. This arm-twisting may be coming dangerously close to the limit. Is the prognosis for Israel and the Palestinians to go to the conference, each hoping the other will throw a tantrum and quit in mid-session when the full extent of U.S. "flexibility" becomes evident?

—The Jerusalem Post.

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A New Nuclear Age Both Sides Can Win

By Joseph R. Biden

The writer, a Democrat of Delaware, is chairman of the Senate subcommittee on European affairs.

WASHINGTON — Mikhail Gorbachev, with Boris Yeltsin's backing, took only a week to match President George Bush's cuts in nuclear arms and up the ante. The United States should not hesitate to raise the stakes even higher. This is a game both sides can win.

For all Mr. Bush's new thinking on short-range nuclear weapons, his proposal reflected a large dose of old thinking about intercontinental missiles and "star wars" — and not enough thinking about a world order free of Armageddon arsenals and Third World nuclear threats.

The president said we should "dramatically shrink" the world's nuclear arsenals and "effectively discourage the spread" of nuclear arms. But this will require America to abandon policies to which the administration still clings.

Having jettisoned tactical weapons as obsolete, the Bush team resists applying similar logic elsewhere. The current treaty permits each side 9,000 strategic warheads — far more than most experts think deterrence requires. But Moscow is ready to halve these levels.

So far, the administration has focused on an old priority — "crisis stability" for rivals poised for mutual annihilation. It stresses cuts in land-based intercontinental missiles with multiple warheads, the area of Soviet strength. It claims exemption for sea-based missiles and bombers, including the extravagantly expensive B-2, which dominate the U.S. arsenal. It rejects a test ban as incompatible with the need for improving nuclear warheads.

And it continues promoting the anti-missile defense, which even in a cooperative climate are a barrier to cuts in offensive arms.

Why hasn't the president matched his revolutionary rhetoric with new strategic policies? Several reasons explain his reluctance.

Defense cuts would eliminate jobs; Defense Secretary Dick Cheney spoke volumes last week when he inadvertently touted the B-2 as carrying a huge "payroll."

The Pentagon is still geared to using nuclear weapons in war, despite the disappearance of the Soviet threat and the success of conventional power against Iraq. The Cold War acclimated us to the perverse premise that superpower status depends on maintaining a capacity to eradicate civilization, even at the expense of U.S. economic strength.

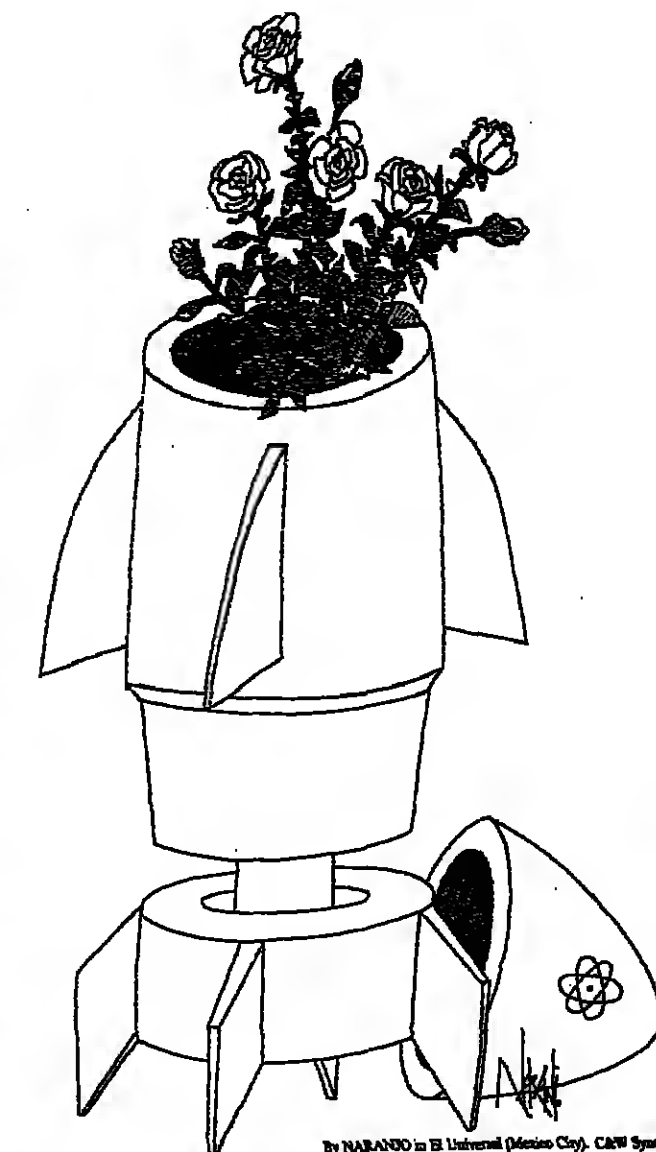
Proponents of "star wars" have sold a beguiling technical fix to a new problem — horrifying weapons wielded by irrational Third World despots — that realistically can only be solved through collective economic and military containment.

These missteps must go if the United States is to spur deeper cuts in Soviet arms, revamp its budget and shape a new international security system. How, then, should America proceed with the Soviets?

First, the United States must make clear that all strategic arms, including submarine-launched missiles and missile defenses, are negotiable to the lowest level compatible with deterrence, as determined by a joint panel of U.S. and Soviet experts.

Second, the British, French and Chinese should be involved. A five-power conference should commit all to deep cuts, a ban on nuclear testing and producing new fissionable material and a United Nations-backed nonproliferation regime.

Third, we must build on the success of the nonproliferation treaty, which has worked but for a few



By NABAND in St. Universal (Mexico City). CAPW Synthesis.

which has worked but for a few

rogue states. Global limits on ballistic missiles can supplement the treaty's constraints, and nuclear states such as India and Pakistan can be pressured to adhere. Rigorous UN enforcement would include severe economic sanctions and, where necessary, military action.

The key is China, which just pledged to join the nonproliferation treaty but has indiscriminately sold

nuclear and missile technology. The test of President Bush's commitment will be his use of all available tools, including trade sanctions, to ensure Beijing's cooperation.

In disassembling the Dovesday Machine, we can shape a containment policy directed against Third World nuclear dangers. It will take vision to lead the journey into this new nuclear age.

The New York Times.

'Star Peace': Technology That Can Shield the World

By Marc Ullmann

PARIS — The fall of communism has swept aside the last tattered remnants of the Iron Curtain at a time when the technical progress of the Strategic Defense Initiative is paving the way to global protection against limited strikes.

President George Bush promptly seized the opportunity offered by the coincidence of these two revolutions, and President Mikhail Gorbachev has wisely accepted the tendered hand. These developments may offer mankind an opportunity to rid the world of the atomic threat. It may be the last.

A first chance came in 1946. The United States then enjoyed a monopoly of nuclear weapons but proposed to give it up in order to avoid a deadly arms race. The prerequisite for destroying America's stock of bombs was the creation of an international authority that would effectively supervise all atomic activities worldwide to ensure that research and development would be for civilian purposes only.

But Stalin, a suspicious man, was not about to open his country's borders to curious observers. And the Americans, in truth, intended to be very curious: They overclouded the so-called Baruch Plan with requirements aimed at transforming the Soviet Union into an open society.

Negotiations, of course, dragged on. Soviet research accelerated. In 1949, the Soviet Union tested its first atomic bomb. A chapter of hope was

closed. And mankind seemed condemned to live under the suspended sentence of atomic death.

Now, a second chance is coming. Technological advances are increasing defense capabilities. The American-made Patriot missiles that helped protect Israel (if imperfectly) from Iraqi Scud missiles provided a taste of the wonders to come.

A thousand highly computerized satellites, weighing only 100 pounds (45 kilograms) each, could detect the slightest sign of preparation for aggression. They would be linked to ground- and space-based interceptors which, in case of a nuclear attack, would destroy attacking missiles.

Unfortunately, such protection would work only against limited strikes. If there were more than 100 to 200 attacking missiles — numbers of which any of the five major nuclear powers are capable — the system could be saturated.

The challenge is therefore twofold: The world should be protected against limited strikes by some new Saddam Hussein; and, at the same time, the present atomic powers should be induced to further reduce their arsenals.

President Bush has given priority, within the framework of the SDI program, to research and development of a system of global protection

against limited strikes, and President Gorbachev has said he would consider the deployment of such a system. But this is not enough.

What is needed now is an international space-shield program — call it "star peace" — open to all countries. Most participating countries would share the cost by paying in cash; atomic powers could choose to pay "in kind," by destroying nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union almost certainly would be interested. Such a program would allow savings on defense; it would provide an opportunity to present a friendlier face to the world at a time when the country desperately needs help; and it would boost Soviet leverage in coming disarmament talks. The medium-sized nuclear powers, too, should be interested. In France, despite the deep official attachment to national deterrence, there would be strong public support for such a scheme; the same surely would be true in Britain. As for China, international pressure combined with economic incentives might be needed.

President Bush has a pivotal role to play. He can seize the opportunity offered by Russian goodwill to take a bold step toward "star peace." There is no time to waste.

The writer, a leading French commentator, contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

The State of Science: They're Mourning in America

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — Cancel the funeral. Contrary to lugubrious reports, science in America is not expiring under financial deprivation. It has its difficulties, but they are not reflected in the apocalyptic wailing of the statesmen of science and their journalistic choristers.

A Washington Post editorial last month typifies such distorted perceptions by referring to the "debilitating shortage of American scientists."

Except for engineering faculty, there is no shortage, as many job-hunting young scientists will plumbly attest. Engineering is in a bind because academic insists on Ph.D.s for teaching at a time when a Master's degree is a ticket to a good job in industry. Elementary and secondary school science are in dire straits. But the professional scientific enterprise is remote from school-level science and has prospered amid these failings for decades.

What is the state of American science? It is well-financed and immensely productive — the leader in most fields of research, the mecca for students from around the world. Research in America may be under-

nanced, but it is far better financed than that of any other country or combination of countries.

For nondefense research and development, the United States spent \$78 billion in 1989, whereas Germany, France and Britain together spent \$43 billion, and Japan spent \$45 billion. In R&D workers, America leads, with 949,000, double the number in Japan and nearly three times the number in the European Community.

In almost every discipline, Americans are by far the leading producers of research papers. Politics is in rare harmony on generous funding for research. The National Science Foundation is slated for a 15 percent budget jump, while other agencies will average 3 to 4 percent rises.

Revelations of fraud have not impinged on budgets. And even the financially stretched National Aeronautics and Space Administration has been good to science.

Why, then, does science resound with lachrymose tales of neglect and nostalgia for a Golden Age that never existed? The Nobel laureate Leon Lederman, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, surveyed 250 scientists last year and "found a depth of despair and discouragement that I have not experienced in" 40 years.

He and the Nobel laureate David Baltimore refer to the late 1960s and early 1970s as the happiest era. In that period, Mr. Baltimore has written, "research money seemed limitless." But today, he adds, "the money seems to be drying up."

They ignore that the claimed Golden Age also resounded with lamentations of neglect. In 1968 the New York Academy of Sciences assembled on "The Crisis Facing American Science" and reported that, because of budget cuts, "normal in the scientific community is low." The conferees agreed that failure to provide more money "could result in long-range dangers to the welfare of the nation and the world."

Scientific inquiry is open-ended and financially insatiable. Irresponsibly, leaders of the scientific community have assumed that Congress will

respond to horrific warnings that insufficient support is at the root of this or that national woe.

The science establishment has now adopted industrial competitiveness as a justification to demand more money, though the failings of industry cannot be attributed to an insufficiency of research funds.

Why doesn't the bountiful budget suffice? The answer is that priorities are anathema to the managers of science. In their view, all scientists have a right to consider their work vitally important, while ceaseless expansion of science is deemed essential.

Secrecy is the ancient system in which each Ph.D. produces a dozen or more Ph.D.s in the course of an academic career, with all assuming that grants await the newcomers. If not, crisis alarms go off.

The National Institutes of Health has led the way in this respect, despite a doubling of its budget, to \$8 billion, over the past five years.

Politics has usually found the money to indulge the statements of science. It would be pleasant if this could continue. But scientists seem to be the last who believe that it can.

The writer is editor and publisher of the newsletter Science & Government Report. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

No Place for a Mob Approach in the Lab

By John Deutch

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Americans have come to expect that their scientists and engineers will contribute to the general economic and social welfare of their nation across a wide spectrum — from atomic energy to molecular biology to microelectronics.

In the 1990s and beyond, the ability of U.S. scientific enterprise to meet these expectations will depend largely on how well the federal government allocates resources and administers programs. We rely on the federal government to support basic research because private industry cannot be expected to make investments that lead to substantial, but unpredictable, public benefits.

I believe the government is performing these key management functions poorly, and significantly less well than in the past. The shaping of basic research programs in many federal agencies is more like looting by mobs than disciplined pursuit of reasoned priorities.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration, for example, is pursuing major projects that have little demonstrated scientific merit, such as the space station, or that do not work

as planned, such as the Hubble Space Telescope. And the Defense Department is allocating an increasing fraction of its technology budget to its in-house laboratories, denying opportunities to universities, nonprofit institutes and industry.

Changing world political and military relationships mean that the United States must redirect defense research. It should place increased research emphasis on other pressing societal needs — understanding global environmental problems and improving health, for example.

In addition, there is increasing interest in directing federally sponsored research toward technologies that will improve U.S. industrial competitiveness in international markets.

Shifting research emphasis from technology creation to technology application is a major challenge for the U.S. scientific community. Progress requires reorienting some of America's research and education effort toward learning how to make things well.

The scientific community enjoyed significantly larger research budgets

throughout the Reagan and Bush years, but the funding curve is likely to remain flat in the future. Resources to undertake new programs in manufacturing technology, material science, software engineering and earth sciences will have to come from more efficient use of current funding.

I believe the most promising way to restore faltering federal stewardship is for the scientific community to play a larger, formal advisory role in assisting Congress and the executive branch to set priorities for projects and fields that compete for available resources. Currently, there is no voice to rank competing demands against objectives; the result is too many projects amid too little money.

America would be better off if in each agency's budget-setting process an independent and qualified group of scientists came forward with a statement of research objectives and an evaluation of the relative value of competing programs in meeting them.

The writer is a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was energy undersecretary in the Carter administration. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

5 Hopefuls In Search of The Voters

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Reading the announcement speeches of the five Democratic presidential candidates is an instructive way to discern what the Democrats have learned from three successive White House defeats. The addresses by former Senator Paul Tsongas of Massachusetts, Governor L. Douglas Wilder of Virginia, Senators Tom Harkin of Iowa and Bob Kerrey of Nebraska and Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas vary in quality, tone and content, but contain certain common themes:

1. More than their predecessors did in the '80s, these Democrats emphasize that their approach is strongly rooted in traditional values. All but Mr. Wilder dwelled on their enduring connections to their hometowns. Clearly, they learned from Ronald Reagan how important it is to stress core values. That is a plus.

2. To a greater degree than any Democratic nominee since Jimmy Carter in 1976, these Democrats are running against Washington. Some, like Mr. Harkin, focus their distaste on the policies of the Reagan and Bush administrations. Others draw the indictment of the capital so broadly that it covers the whole political culture of the city, including Capitol Hill. Mr. Carter ran against Washington and won, but had a hard time governing without allies there. Can these Democrats profit from the anti-Washington sentiment, or will they hurt their credibility by posing as outsiders?

3. Running against the eighth successive president to have worn a military uniform during World War II, the Democrats are eager to present themselves as spokesmen for a different generation. Mr. Wilder, the oldest of the group, gives this least emphasis; Mr. Kerrey, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Tsongas, the most. But all five Democrats want to focus the voters' minds on the future. They indict the Republicans for failing to assure that future generations will have the same opportunities Americans have enjoyed in the past. They tap a widespread public fear and challenge Mr. Bush to present his own agenda. A smart tactic.

4. Their speeches echo the Democrats' traditional concerns for social programs and racial equality. Health care, education and the environment are still the Holy Trinity, with deep bows to abortion-rights as well. On all four of those issues, Democrats enjoy majority support. But new social spending implies big government and the taxes to support it — and they may be vulnerable to counterattack on those fronts.

5. Far from sidestepping the racial questions Republicans have used as "wedge issues," several of the Democrats — most notably Mr. Wilder and Mr. Clinton — accuse Mr. Bush of demagoguery on this front. Others, notably Mr. Harkin, are lighting counterfires by focusing resentment of the rich. All five make the point that they empathize with the "wages" in society because of their own careers in overcoming poverty (Mr. Harkin and Mr. Clinton) racial discrimination (Mr. Wilder), war injury (Mr. Kerrey) or cancer (Mr. Tsongas). Whether this will win them sympathy in the electorate remains to be seen.

6. The strongest emphasis for the Democrats is on middle-class economic anxieties about jobs, take-home pay and status. Most promise tax relief; only Mr. Wilder suggests significant domestic spending cuts, and his are unspecified. There are intimations of economic nationalism and tougher policies toward Japan from some; others focus on savings and investment.

In 1988, Michael Dukakis aimed his campaign at the "middle-class squeeze," but Mr. Bush ran away with the issue through his "no new tax" pledge. After breaking that promise and enduring three years of slow economic growth, Mr. Bush is vulnerable on the economy. If the Democrats can seize the high ground on this issue, the election could become much more competitive.

7. The paucity of rhetoric on defense and foreign policy issues in their announcement speeches suggests that the Democrats wish these questions would just go away. They will not. Mr. Kerrey devoted 1 paragraph to national security, but got no more specific than to suggest that "we need to change our military force structure with an alert mind that focuses on our safety and security." Others, such as Mr. Harkin, seem to think they can dispose of the question by promising to "declare a peace dividend and turn 'star wars' into 'star schools.'"

The Democratic hopefuls will have to do better than that to pass the voters' threshold test of replacing Mr. Bush as commander in chief.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: China's Prognosis

PARIS — The news from China shows that the Celestial Empire is in a critical condition. The Imperial Government is evidently too weak to punish outrages on foreigners; it dreads the interference of the foreign fleets, and also fears aggression on the part of Russia. It is curious that a foreign invasion would be welcomed by the enemies of the Tartar dynasty. It has been predicted that at some future day a Chinese army will overrun Europe. It is much more probable that China will fall into the hands of Russia, or be partitioned between Russia and other European Powers.

1916: Giving and Taking

PARIS — All the branches of the Banks of France remained open Sunday [Oct. 8] for the convenience of the working classes wishing to subscribe to the National Defense Loan. Countless men and women gave up part of their day of rest to "do their bit"

by bringing their savings to the loan. BERNE — The German war loan "has come up to expectations, but has not gone beyond them," says the *Kölnische Zeitung*. But Swiss financial experts remark that paper from previous loans formed in reality the greater part of the subscription to the present issue. The German Government has decided to melt down and recoin all available gold to compel all Germans hoarding gold to hand it over to the Imperial Bank.

1941: Threat to Moscow

MOSCOW — [From our New York edition:] The Soviet armies below Moscow withdrew today [Oct. 8] from the important railway town of Oreil after furious fighting, according to a terse Red Army confession of mighty German pressure on two central sectors and on the extreme South. Oreil was squarely in the path of the southern arm of a German enveloping movement to trap and destroy the armies defending the Soviet capital.

For Algerian Youth, Future Shock Now

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

ALGIERS — By day, they lean against whitewashed walls smoking cigarettes or selling imported shirts out of small vinyl bags. By night, they congregate on street corners or in noisy coffeehouses. And, in the future, they will inherit Algeria.

The young men of Algeria, many seething with the anger of the dispossessed and the hatred of those who can no longer dream of a better life, must often make their lives on the fringes of society.

Those who are called *trahendistes* in Algerian slang work in the black markets that have sprung up in every major city, making illegal currency exchanges or selling shoes and clothes smuggled from abroad. The word is a corruption of the Spanish noun *trabajo*, or work.

Those with less initiative, many of whom spend their days in hashish-smoking and petty thievery, are called *hissistes*. The word is a corruption of the Arabic word *hiss*, or wall, the primary object those men spend their days and nights leaning against.

In Algeria's work force of 5 million, 1.5 million are unemployed, and the government estimates that each year 200,000 more people enter the labor force without jobs. For many young Algerians, no longer able to escape with ease to Spain, Italy, and France, countries that already harbor 2 million of their compatriots, life as a trahendiste or hissiste is all that society can offer.

A steep, narrow stone street in a lower-class neighborhood of Belle Cour is home to one of Algeria's five major black markets, which burn with illegal commerce.

Shoppers there gather around young men who have laid out imported leather shoes, radios, and clothes, including American jeans, on the curb. A few sell appliances as large as washers and stoves, and many can broker a deal for a black-market car from Tunis or Morocco.

The vendors, their pockets thick with wads of Algerian dinars, all offer to change money at the black-market rate, almost twice that of the official rate of 17 dinars to the American dollar.

Nouredin Zamoun, a 15-year-old who dropped out of school two

years ago, crouched over his small collection of Indian razors, Egyptian light bulbs, and Spanish batteries. He spends nine hours a day, seven days a week, in the market.

"When I am 18, I can go to Europe and buy clothes and bring them back to sell," he said.

The trahendistes fly two or three times a month to cities like Barcelona or Marseille to make their purchases. They fill two or three large vinyl suitcases and return to Algeria, where they must wrangle with the customs police.

"I try not to buy too much in Spain each trip to avoid a lot of problems," said Farid Hadjouti, a 34-year-old vendor. "I usually only get eight pairs of shoes and fill the rest of the suitcases with clothes. As soon as the police see my passport and all the entries and exits, and as soon as they look in my suitcases, they know what I am doing. They either demand 1,000 dinars, or, if they think I have bought too much, they confiscate what I have."

But while the black market allows the 25 million Algerians to buy goods they cannot find in the poorly stocked stores, it also puts those who trade at risk, not only from policemen demanding bribes and confiscating goods, but also from packs of thieves who roam the streets, armed with knives and cans of chemical Mace.

The increasing anarchy and widespread assertions of corruption by local officials have proved a boon to the Islamic fundamentalists, who captured 55 percent of the vote in municipal and gubernatorial elections last year.

The fundamentalists, who want to form an Islamic state, caused parliamentary elections to be indefinitely postponed after organizing a strike in June.

The strike led to widespread rioting, in which many of the young men in the market and on the street said they took part, and a state-of-siege law that was not lifted until Sept. 29.

The contradiction between young men who thirst for Western goods and often the license and wealth of Western society while backing the Muslim fundamentalists gives Algerian politics a peculiar twist.

CROATIA: Guns Fall Silent

(Continued from page 1)

slav authorities because of the fighting, a council statement said. A spokesman said exchanges with Yugoslav deputies and cooperation in culture and communications as well as programs to train Yugoslav legal experts would be affected.

Sources said the EC Commission had drafted several options, ranging from cutting off oil supplies to Yugoslavia to an all-out trade embargo against those republics that continue to resort to violence.

It is doubtful that all EC states will back such Community sanctions. Britain, for one, prefers a United Nations role to make the sanctions as effective as possible.

There was no sign of the blockade of army bases being lifted, and comments by Croatian officials indicated they had reservations about agreeing to a truce just one day after President Tudjman's Zagreb headquarters was hit by a rocket.

But EC officials and the federal army general, Andrija Raseta, were optimistic after three hours of talks in Zagreb with Colonel Amro Agic, deputy commander of the Croatian National Guard.

"Finally, everyone has seen that sooner or later we have to discuss peace," said General Raseta, who shifted from his camouflage fatigues to a grey dress uniform and medals for the talks. "The only way to solve the problem is to discuss and not to wage war."

The United States on Tuesday condemned the Yugoslav Air Force's raid on Zagreb on Monday and said it was considering coordinating sanctions with the European Community against Yugoslavia.

"We condemn these latest attacks on nonmilitary targets that demonstrate complete disregard by the federal army for the lives of innocent civilians," said Richard A. Boucher, a State Department spokesman.

"Such actions are unacceptable and cannot be justified under any circumstances," he said of the Zagreb bombings.

The Yugoslav Air Force bombed the offices of Mr. Tudjman.

Officials in Croatia say that more than 1,000 people have been killed since its Serb minority rebelled after the declaration of independence on June 25. Several previous cease-fires have collapsed and



Yugoslav federal soldiers examining a hand grenade in Medari.

have been followed by intensified fighting.

Tanjug said Mr. Tudjman, President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia and Defense Minister General Veljko Kadijevic of the federal government had been invited to The Hague for talks on Wednesday.

The rest of Yugoslavia appears to have accepted Slovenia's breakaway because it includes few non-Slovenes. But Serbia, the biggest republic, says Croatia can secede only if its 600,000 Serbs have the right to self-determination. No other country has recognized

Croatia or Slovenia as independent states. The EC countries are united on the principle that they will do so only if the Yugoslavs reach agreement among themselves.

The U.S. State Department announced the withdrawal of all personnel from its consulate in Zagreb and warned U.S. citizens to leave the country.

German politicians pushed for quick diplomatic recognition of Croatia and Slovenia on Tuesday but Boom refused to break ranks with its more reluctant partners in the EC. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

MOSCOW: Key Republics Back Gorbachev on Arms

(Continued from page 1)

separatist fervor is strongest, have proposed making the republic free of nuclear weapons. But the precise details of how that might occur have been left unsettled while the Ukraine points toward a full declaration of independence and presidential elections in December. Some politicians have noted that the fate of the missiles could prove a valuable bargaining lever in future relations among the old union's sovereign republics.

Mr. Yeltsin has offered to store other republics' missiles on Russian soil, but the idea has not been immediately endorsed. In some cases it has fed the traditional fears that Russia, the largest and wealthiest part of the union, will eventually dominate whatever survives of the post-Communist Soviet empire.

The republics have been in political disarray since the collapse of the union, trying to create a decen-

tralized economic community and talking vaguely of reviving some sort of looser political union rooted in republic sovereignty. On Tuesday, with Mr. Yeltsin still on vacation, his vice president, Alexander V. Rutskoi, complained that "anarchy is descending on the republic" in the face of "mountains" of new laws that do little to solve the basic economic and political crisis.

Mr. Rutskoi, facing increasing intramural squabbling among the many factions of Russian politics, offered unexpected caution about the proposed free-market economic compact endorsed in theory last week by most republics, including Russia.

He said that Russia was standing as "a cow being milked" by other republics, which were turning the economic proposal into a "graphic instance of banditry." To the contrary, other republics worry that they might be exploited by Russia. The vice president heightened

the daily talk of "anarchy" as the former foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, warned that the threat of a rightist coup did not die with the failed attempt in August.

As quoted by the Interfax news agency, Mr. Shevardnadze, who first warned of a coup danger last winter when he resigned from the Gorbachev government, told a business meeting here that the threat was "still a reality to be reckoned with" because it is "rooted in the deteriorating economic situation and declining production."

France to Reduce Testing

France plans to reduce its nuclear tests from six a year to four or five next year, Agence France-Presse reported Tuesday from Paris. The decision comes after the recent announcements by Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachev of significant reductions in their nations' nuclear arsenals.

MODELS: A Super Spat on Supermodels at Milan

(Continued from page 1)

shows have divided psychologically into first and second rank — by models, not clothes.

Some designers (Armani is one) make a point of not showing with the status-symbol girls whose names the photographers catcall.

Ellin Saltzman of Macy's concedes that the famous faces can be overwhelming.

"I happen to love them on the runway," she said. "But I also happen to think that they overshadow the clothes."

Romeo Gigli (who now shows in Paris) tried to buck the model-star system by using fresh and unknown faces.

"To me, they are just girls," Gigli said. "I don't like superstars. They kill the dress. I just use regular girls who show in a natural way. I like to show the clothes as though they were being worn on the street."

"We don't want to get into those fights over models' prices. We think it is ridiculous," said Krizia's Aldo Pinto, who put a show on the runway Monday night of five second-

ary lines on pretty but unexceptional models. They showed the sand-colored safari jackets, the neat navy dresses with white collars, the animal-print jeans and tiger and parrot knits that are Krizia

classics offered at less expensive prices. It would, indeed, be mad to pay top models for what is really the commercial showroom collection — although Versace had Naomi, Yasmeen, Cindy Crawford, Karen Mulder et al., just to show his Signature line at his own home on Sunday.

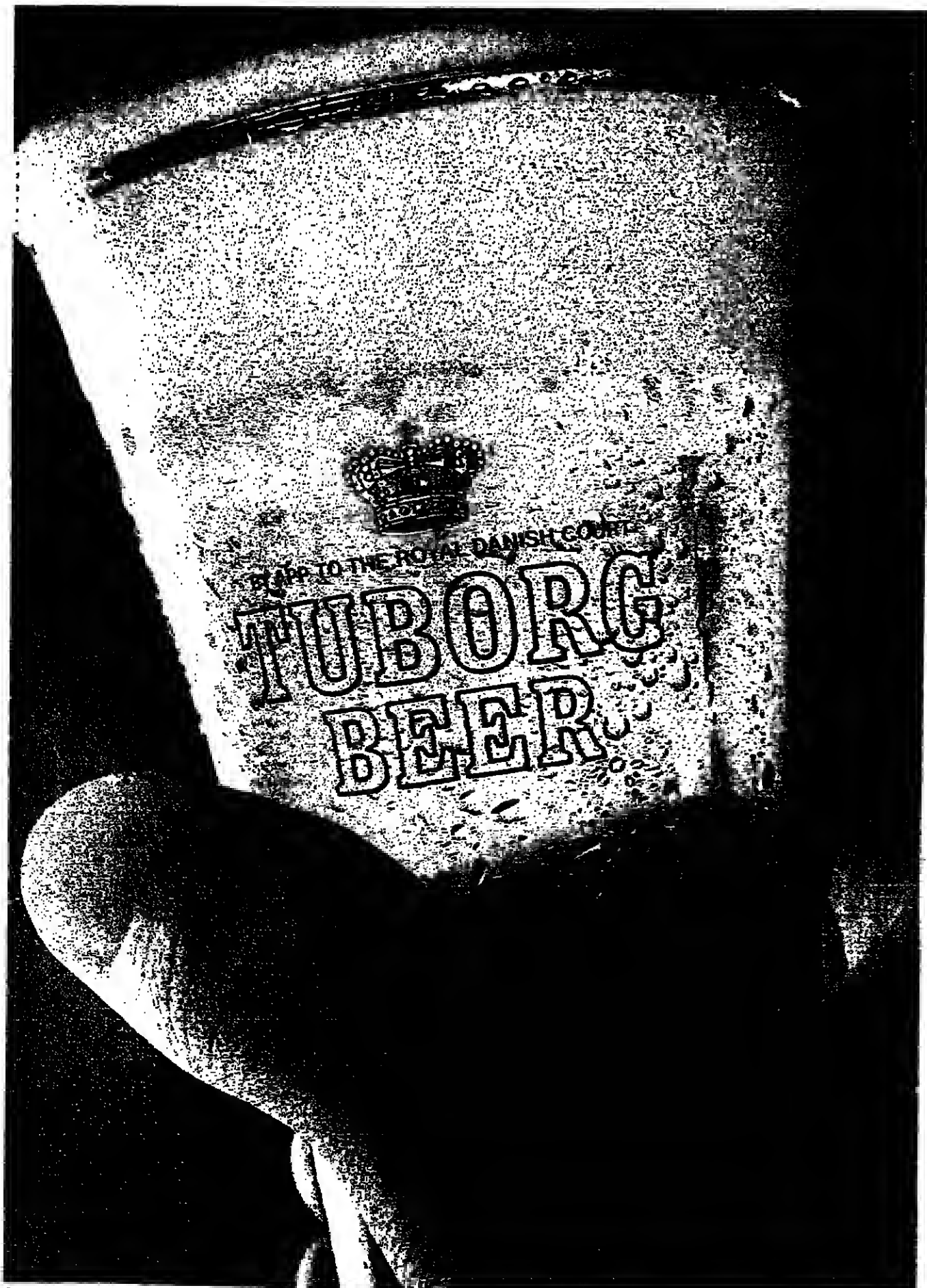
Genny, where Versace is a consultant to the owner, Donatella Girombelli, also had the top girls, who made the curvy navy crepe dresses with appliques of lace, the orangeade shirts, the voluptuous black swimsuits and rhinestone punching on black leather look like a million dollars. Genny had softened the look, with simple pantsuits in natural colors, and even included a couple of fluttering mid-calf pleated skirts, shown with flat shoes, to express the gentle new mood. Without the girls to pep things up, it would have seemed like just a regular, commercial show.

Rifat Ozbek, a British designer showing for the first time in Milan, would have given a bigger push to his collection of body-skimming outfits had they been on the Golden Girls he cannot afford. He had some fun ideas on a "Dances with Wolves" theme: American Indian fringing, blanket-stitched jackets,

pants open at the side like chaps and a witty Confederate cavalry jacket astride a pair of pony-skin jeans.

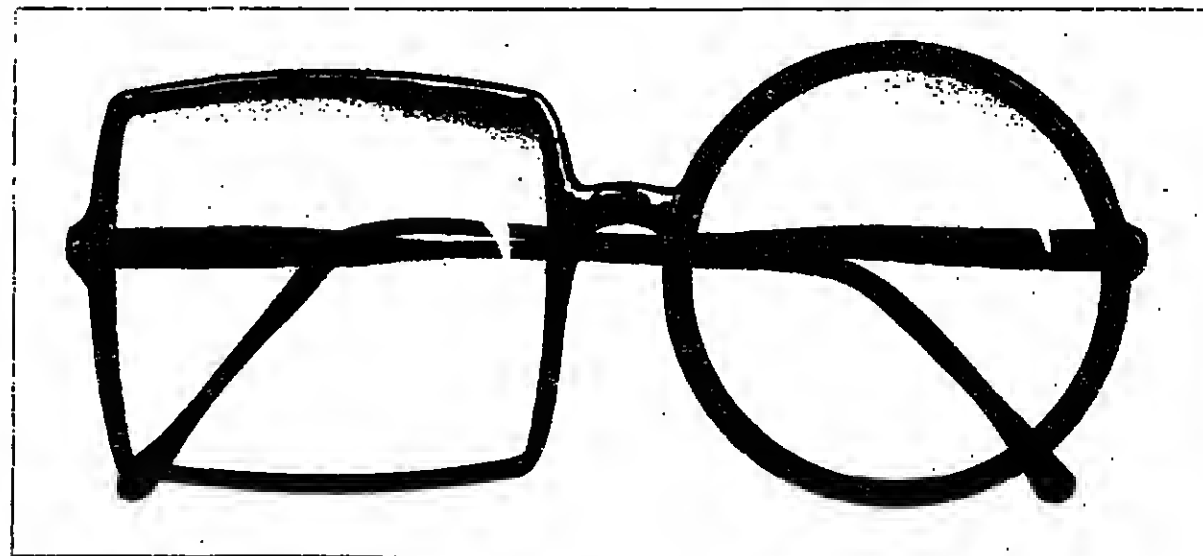
Ozbek also had stretch Capri pants, which is a strong summer trend, and he handled that old hemline business in a modern way with his tabard tunics and dresses with asymmetrical, dipping skirts. His feel for the ethnic was given new direction with tie-dye prints on stretch and African bone decoration. The show lacked meat, but compared with some of the inflated shows on the supermodels, it was a triumph of creativity.

Missoni deliberately played down the show-la-la business by withdrawing from Milan's Fiera, where the Camera Nazionale della Moda offers slick and sizable runways. The models walked out in Missoni's showroom among the audience to show rainbow-striped knit cardigan jackets and pajama pants or pale crunchy sweaters over anyone-for-tennis pleated skirts. Since pattern is Missoni's thing, they made the most of zigzag, flower and rainbow print and weave. A tartan-effect shorts suit had a modern shape and spin. In its unassuming way, Missoni's was a model fashion show — instead of a show about models.



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Israel Interrogates Leading Palestinian Peace Negotiators

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Staff Writer

Jerusalem — Two leading Palestinian negotiators in the Middle East peace process were called in for questioning Tuesday by the Israeli police as they were preparing for consultations in Washington with Secretary of State James A. Baker Jr.

Faisal Husseini and Hanan Ashrawi were allowed to leave their headquarters in East Jerusalem after an hour, and no attempt apparently was made to block their scheduled departure for Washington on Wednesday.

But authorities signaled a willingness to pursue criminal charges, although U.S. officials reportedly have cautioned that a hard-line attitude toward the men could unsettle plans for a regional peace conference in the next few weeks.

The interrogation came as Israel scaled off Jerusalem to Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza Strip to avert possible disturbances on the first anniversary of the Temple Mount rioting that led to the fatal shooting of 17 Arabs by Israeli police officers.

Arabs in the East Jerusalem and the walled Old City were under a virtual state of siege, patrolled by paramilitary police and regular Jerusalem officers. The entire eastern half of the city was a ghost town, brought to a halt by a general strike called to commemorate its bloodiest day in decades.

Israel has said the killings were an unavoidable response to deliberately provocative rioting. But the equivalent of a coroner's inquest here concluded during the summer that the police used live ammunition "without reasonable need," and the many deaths brought Israel widespread condemnation.

The negotiators brought in for questioning were under suspicion of having met late last month in Algiers with leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization in defiance of a 1986 Israeli law forbidding contact with a group that this country considers a terrorist struc-

ture. As a sign that the authorities here were serious about applying the law, a judge this week sentenced Israel's best known peace campaigner, Abie Nathan, to a year and a half in prison for having met with Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman.

Mr. Husseini and Mrs. Ashrawi deny having gone to Algiers, despite press reports that they were indeed there to speak to the Palestine National Council, the PLO's "parliament-in-exile."

There were hints from Israeli officials that they might take the deal at face value and not press the matter vigorously. But cabinet ministers and rightist lawmakers were demanding that they be formally charged and arrested, and it remained unclear how far the government was prepared to go.

Both Palestinians said that police investigators had asked the whether they went to Algiers and whether they carried messages to and from the PLO.

"I told them that I did not commit any violation and that I reserve my right not to answer any questions," Mrs. Ashrawi said.



Hanan Ashrawi, left, and Faisal Husseini, Palestinian peace negotiators, entering a police station in Jerusalem for questioning.

UN Finds Iraq's Nuclear Arms Center

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Staff Writer

UNITED NATIONS, New York — UN inspectors have discovered a complex of buildings that apparently served as the nerve center of President Saddam Hussein's covert nuclear weapons program but largely escaped allied attack during the Gulf war.

In a report to the Security Council, UN inspectors sent to ferret out Mr. Saddam's nuclear plans said that they had found a top-secret document indicating that the hub of Iraq's weapons-development program was a scientific research installation called Al Ather, about 65 kilometers (40 miles) south of Baghdad.

It was here, the report says, that Mr. Saddam planned "to design and produce a nuclear device," although Iraq has said the installation "had no nuclear connection."

Previous inspection teams decided that Al Ather was probably intended for the production of parts for a nuclear weapon.

U.S. and other allied intelligence agencies also apparently failed to spot the importance of this plant, officials say. It was only lightly bombed during the Gulf war, with about 15 percent of its buildings hit, far fewer than at many other suspected nuclear sites that were almost destroyed.

The allies' failure to destroy this

central nuclear installation in the air war against Iraq is a further indication that they underestimated the size of Iraq's nuclear program and overestimated the damage they had inflicted on it.

On Jan. 23, for instance, a week after the start of the air war, President George Bush said, "Our top priority attacks have put Saddam out of the nuclear bomb-building business for a long time."

On different occasions in late January, General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, the allied commander, said attacks had "destroyed all their nuclear-reactor facilities" and "neutralized their nuclear manufacturing capability."

The new report summarizes the preliminary findings of the sixth nuclear inspection visit that the International Atomic Energy Agency, based in Vienna, has made in Iraq under the terms of the Security Council's cease-fire agreement with Baghdad.

The report is based on a partial examination of more than 25,000 secret Iraqi documents, which the inspectors finally managed to remove from the country last month after twice being expelled from the sites where they were collecting material.

The report says the 44-man inspection team, which included American and British nuclear-weapons designers, "obtained conclusive evidence that the government of Iraq had a program for

developing an implosion-type nuclear weapon," which was code-named "Petrochemical Three."

Documents taken by the inspectors describe "nuclear weapons development experiments" involving, among other things, "neutron initiators, enriched uranium cores, reflectors, high explosive lenses, and electronic firing sets."

One document says Iraq successfully produced nuclear weapons parts out of natural uranium. But the atomic energy agency inspectors have still not discovered whether Iraq's ambitious uranium-enrichment program had produced enough nuclear explosive "for an actual explosive device" by the time it was brought to a standstill by the allied raids.

The report also reveals that Iraqi scientists were working on a "surface-to-surface missile system — presumably the intended delivery system for their nuclear weapon."

Besides destroying only part of the Al Ather plant, the allies failed even to attack a plant at Furat, outside Baghdad, where Iraq was secretly building uranium-enrichment centrifuges, because they did not know it was part of the weapons-development program. The plant's true purpose was discovered only after the end of the war.

Like earlier disclosures, the report to the Security Council does not identify any foreign companies or experts that helped Iraq with its

nuclear ambitions. But it makes clear that the inspectors have gathered evidence of "substantial nuclear weapons-related procurement from foreign sources."

The report also concludes that Jaffar Dhiab Jaffar, the deputy director of Iraq's Atomic Energy Commission, probably had "the lead technical and administrative responsibility for the nuclear program as a whole, despite his repeated claims that no such program existed."

"Super Guns" Destroyed

UN inspectors supervised the destruction Tuesday of two Iraqi "super guns" so that they can never be fired. The Associated Press reported from the United Nations in New York.

Parts for a 1,000mm-bore Iraqi cannon that inspectors believe could have had a range of up to 1,600 kilometers were cut up with welding torches at a site south of Baghdad.

The gun, about 150 meters long, would have allowed the Iraqis to fire over Jordan and strike anywhere in Israel, and hit the capitals of neighboring Saudi Arabia and Iran.

The smaller of the two guns, about 50 meters long with a bore of 350mm, is at a well-camouflaged site north of Baghdad in the Jabal Hamrin mountains. That gun had been test-fired by Iraqis at a range of about 250 kilometers.

Savimbi Strives to Translate Battlefield Prowess Into Angolans' Votes

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Staff Writer

LUANDA, Angola — Jonas Savimbi's long war to overthrow the government and seize power is over, but the rebel leader still faces a tough battle to attain his goal politically in next year's election.

Mr. Savimbi's carefully orchestrated return to the Angolan capital late last month as part of his presidential campaign drew tens of thousands of Luandans out to see and hear the man branded by the government during 16 years of war as a "bandit" and "puppet" of South Africa, which backed him, as did the United States.

The energetic, 57-year-old guerrilla leader spellbound many with his crowd-rousing oratory skills. But his earthy style

put off many others, notably intellectuals and educated youth, who felt he was addressing them as he does his illiterate peasant supporters.

The rebuff was a quick reminder for Mr. Savimbi that the politics of Luanda, where more than one-fifth of Angola's 10 million people lives, is far more complex and sophisticated than that of the bush, where he laboriously built up a strong peasant base to sustain the insurgency of his National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA.

Luanda is the stronghold of the Kimbundu-speaking people, who have long supported Mr. Savimbi's rival, the Soviet-backed, ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, or MPLA.

Its staggering mismanagement of the

economy, high-level corruption and bankrupt Marxist-Leninist policies have alienated even many Luandans who belong to the MPLA, but it remains to be seen whether they will turn to Mr. Savimbi as an alternative.

Since the peace accords of May, a number of other parties have begun forming, and they may well attract much of the disaffected MPLA vote away from Mr. UNITA, particularly if the influential Catholic Church swings its weight behind one of them.

"Some support him, but others say, 'That guy's a demagogue. They don't like his style,'" remarked a Western diplomat.

Mr. Savimbi frankly acknowledges that he faces an "intensive" political battle, but he also repeats his promise to senior MPLA leaders: No matter what

happens in the elections, scheduled between September and November next year, he will not go back to war.

"The war is over," he said emphatically. "I have given my promise."

Among his own Ovimbundu people of southern Angola, he clearly has great popularity and an ability to transfuse and arouse a crowd. The Ovimbundu are the largest single ethnic group in Angola but comprise just under 40 percent of the population, shy of a majority.

Mr. Savimbi has carefully crafted a personality cult and presidential aura that seem to go over well among his supporters but to rub other Angolans the wrong way.

He travels with his own red carpet, which was rolled out at airports for him

to walk on as if he were already president of Angola. He also travels with his own cheerleaders and band to fete his arrival at each airport and rally.

His message to the crowds is simple and direct: peace, democracy and Angola for the Angolans — meaning out with the Soviets, Cubans and all other foreigners.

Except for 500 to 700 Cuban doctors, teachers and former soldiers who married local women, the more than 50,000 Cuban troops and several thousand Soviet military advisers who were here for years are gone. But that has not kept Mr. Savimbi from trying to keep alive the issue by asserting that there is a hidden brigade of Cuban troops, 5,000 to 7,000 strong, located between the ports of Lobito and Sumba, south of the capital.

He insists that he has proof — intelligence information, pictures and a videotape — of the continuing Cuban troop presence. But he has never produced any evidence.

His portrayal of himself as a defender of democracy is open to question, although the MPLA, which seized power by force and imposed a single-party, Marxist system for 16 years, has no credibility on this issue either.

International human-rights groups, such as the New York-based Africa Watch, have condemned UNITA's record, although it has accused both sides equally of treating civilians "more like chess pieces" to be seized for military advantage "than as human beings with inherent dignity, deserving of respect and compassion."

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Getting Serious, Just Enough

A Real Parisian Jazz Musician — Sax, Kilts and All

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Faring me his bio, Tommy Smith wrote on the cover page: "Here are some details I found at the bottom of one of my three suitcases: required because a Scotsman's kilts take up so much space." He's only worn a kilt once, at a friend's wedding. The home address on his letterhead is in Celtic. At the moment, he's "eating a lot of chestnuts and sleeping on friends' floors, like you know, man, living the life of a real Parisian jazz musician." We'll have to be careful with Smith. Irony is everywhere.

He is looking for an apartment "because of a certain young lady" even though he has "everything you could want materially — house, garden, car" — in Edinburgh, and "Scottish people are very nice even if I do say so myself. I don't much like big cities, but I've never been so in love before. I'm prepared to give up everything to live in Paris." With his self-mocking tone and meaningful eye contact, you keep wanting to ask whether he's serious.

As serious as he has to be. He had just finished licking stamps to put on the 60 promo packets (including a flyer with the line "Europe's finest saxophonist") he put together to mail to French promoters.

The 24-year-old tenorman is staking out an authoritative claim to a style somewhere between Stan Getz and Dexter Gordon; like a young latter on ballads, with a touch of — he's hard to avoid — Coltrane. Listening to his recent album, "Standards" (Blue Note), with Niels Lan Doky on piano, it is obvious that although he may not be a major talent yet, Smith is a sure bet and he's certainly not minor. He makes the hair stand up on the back of your neck.

Both products of Boston's Berklee College of Music, Smith and Doky — also 24, half Danish, half Vietnamese — are two young monsters from unlikely backgrounds who became established at ridiculously young ages.

"He'll make a great interview," Doky had told me with a laugh. "He's a bit crazy." So I wasn't surprised when, meeting Smith in a cafe near the Bastille, I asked, "What else do you do besides music?" and he replied quickly: "Rob banks."

"You mean 'jazz musician' is only a cover?"

"You need some sort of cover being a jazz musician. Actually, I'm not. There's a tape playing behind me on stage. It's not me. I'm a professional name."



Tommy Smith, 24, tenorman, is staking out a claim.

Take your pick. Three covers to choose from.

He played on BBC Radio when he was 16, toured the United States with the veteran vibraphonist Gary Burton between the ages of 18 and 20, hosted a BBC-TV series called "Jazz Types" when he was 22. "Standards" is his third album as leader.

"How did you discover jazz so young in the suburbs of Edinburgh?"

"I grew up in an ordinary drug-infested housing estate." His r'oll triumphantly through a melodious but often, you suspect from the gleam in his eye, deliberately obscure Scottish accent. "When I was 12 years old, my dad was playing a recording by the majestic Coleman Hawkins. I had just received my first tenor from high school. At that time I was known as a saxophone holder and truly could hardly blow my nose. But when I heard the sounds emerging from Hawkins's horn, the hairs would stand up on the back of my neck. I was determined to make people react to me the same way."

"How come you made it so young when so many don't?"

"A lot of people don't have the business mind, their appearance is

shoddy, they have mental problems, whatever. There are people that play better than me, you've never heard of, and then there are some who can't play at all who are very famous. Mysterious. We need an MI-5 squad to sort it out.

"Actually, I think it's because I just like to have something to look forward to. Like a Tuesday night gig. When I was 13, I played every Tuesday in a French bar in Edinburgh called La Grande Grenouille. We played standards. The other guys were older than me. The piano player was a pathologist, Italian guy, had six children. He played his Wurlitzer. I had a lot of gigs when I was a teenager. The good old days."

"Aren't these the good new days?"

"I don't know. I'll have to wait until tomorrow."

"You're supposed to live in the present playing jazz."

He crossed his eyes à la Buster Keaton: "I know. Jazz is like Zen Buddhism. Live for the moment. Spontaneity. Creating the story like a conversation."

"That's right," I cut him off. "But you don't sound serious."

"Sure I'm serious. It's just that many people don't do that. They

spout clichés one after the other with no continuity. They have all the lines they know worked out like comedians. But the great thing about playing jazz is to react to a situation. Like this conversation. It's quite spontaneous."

"Really?" I yawned. Two can play at this game. "I'm quite bored." He looked at me to see whether I was serious.

"If you feel lousy," I continued, poker-faced, regarding my notes, "do you play lousy?"

He reflected for a couple of beats: "If you have the flu, or had an argument with your mother or something, expressing it can turn the situation around. And then sometimes you feel absolutely wonderful and you just have nothing to say. You have no passion to play. Too many 'good' nights like that in a row and you have a problem."

"Maybe the trick is not to feel too good too long."

"I was commissioned to write a classical saxophone concerto for the Scottish Ensemble, an 11-piece string group. They play the entire spectrum from Vivaldi to Samuel Barber. But I don't know how to do that," I told them. And they said, "You can learn." I don't know why they had so much confidence in me. I had no confidence in myself. After a while I think even the guy who commissioned me lost confidence. He paid me quite a lot of money. I was totally scared."

"It took me a year to write. I talked to a lot of string players and asked them what this or that sounds like. I studied from books in hotel rooms or wherever I was. I listened to a lot of classical records. But I had no idea how it was going to sound. I was totally depressed while writing it. Totally. It's a very depressing piece. Finally, I was amazed, it sounded fine, and the critics were positive. But it's sad and dark and to get that dark sound you have to be dark yourself."

"On the other hand, I wrote a second concerto in 10 days in Paris. All on my own, no commission this time. It's very happy. It's called 'Un Ecossais à Paris.' We performed it at the end of August. I was in love then. Still am." He mimed a violinist playing sentimental music.

"Did you ever play music you don't want to play?"

"Never. Never had the pleasure."

The Tommy Smith Quartet will tour England and Scotland Oct. 18 through Nov. 2. In December the group will be in New York (for Tuesday's).



Nicola McAuliffe in Philip Prowse's production of Wilde's "A Woman of No Importance" at the Barbican.

Oscar Wilde, Out of Cold Storage

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — For his debut with the Royal Shakespeare Company at the Barbican, the director-designer Philip Prowse has chosen to return to Oscar Wilde's "A Woman of No Importance," with which he scored a considerable success at his home base, the Glasgow Citizens, 15 years ago or so. In a lavishly gold-leafed setting, some of the same devices recur: A ghostly croquet-player hovering around the aristocratic old ladies on the lawn could well be a shade of Lord Alfred Douglas, whom Wilde had just met but for whom he was so soon to end his career in prison, and in this, as so much else, the production is as markedly end-of-era as Chekhov's "The Cherry Orchard."

The woman of the title is Mrs. Arbuthnot, once mistress to Lord Illingworth and now forgotten, until a handsome young man applies for the job of his social secretary. The man is their illegitimate son, a fact only revealed to Illingworth by Mrs. Arbuthnot after he has attempted to steal his own son's fiancée, played here as a black American visitor, thereby setting up a whole new range of end-of-the-century social issues.

Max Beerbolm always thought this the best of Wilde and believed that had he continued in this time. It's very happy. It's called "Un Ecossais à Paris." We performed it at the end of August. I was in love then. Still am." He mimed a violinist playing sentimental music.

Prowse's production is quite superbly cast in its older reaches, with John Carlisle playing Illingworth as a distant cousin to George Sanders, and Nicola McAuliffe, Barbara Leigh-Hunt and Cherry Morris all cascading from a great height as the women who carry on while lives fall in fragments around them.

"I believe he loved her family too big, or possibly her feet," says one of the dowagers,

thereby supplying a useful catalogue of marital excuses in a single phrase. Most of the great onliners are here, mostly in the first act, which, as Wilde noted, reaches a kind of perfection in being totally devoid of any activity whatsoever. From there on however the action heats up, and Prowse has brilliantly removed the play from the cold storage of its usual icy elegant revivals.

Downstairs in the Barbican Pit, for reasons infinitely harder to fashion, Danny Boyle has decided to disinter Ibsen's "The Pretenders," written in 1863 when he was 35 but usually ignored since because of the mind-numbing tedium of its plot.

This has to do with the struggle for succession to the throne of Norway from 1218 to 1240

THE LONDON STAGE

between Haakon, who was fundamentally a good thing, and Skule, who was a raging neurotic unable in the end to choose between the throne and suicide. The play has a certain weary fascination for Ibsen scholars in that it lays out some of the territory for both "Peer Gynt" and "The Master Builder" to follow. But its main interest is biographical in that the two contending pretenses represent the conflict in Ibsen's nature between the clear visionary ("The Master Builder") he wanted to be and the tormented introvert ("Peer Gynt") he in fact found himself to be.

None of that much helps a plot that should perhaps have been tackled by Tony Curtis and Kirk Douglas at the time of such CinemaScope epics as "The Vikings," certainly not left to the minimal resources of a bare studio stage at the RSC, where David Calder and Paterson Joseph struggle with an unwieldy text and lose.

Toward the end of a year that has already seen countless centenary concerts on both sides of the Atlantic, "A Woman of No Importance" is yet another anthology of the songs of Old King Cole Porter. Devised by the singer David Kernan, whose track record includes similar celebrations of Stephen Sondheim and Jerome Kern, this one is written by John Kane but follows reasonably closely the pattern laid

down by Benny Green when he first put together his two Cole Porter singalongs at the Mermaid almost 20 years ago.

Here though we get an actor (Nickolas Grace in a remarkable look-alike turn) impersonating the great songwriter, while a quartet of other singers led by Kernan arrange themselves around him in a series of duets, trios and quartets.

The show is thus uneasily perched between a full-scale musical and the kind of cabaret you might have expected to see aboard a cruise liner 20 years ago. Kane and Kernan seem to have decided that the two crucial facts about Porter were his homosexuality and his horseback accident, and where possible the music is made to relate to those. Even where not possible: Martin Smith's haunting rendition of "Love for Sale" ends with the interpolated "Good Evening Sir" of a gay hooker, despite evidence that the number was originally that of a Harlem woman. Elsewhere, an elaborately contrived link of Porter in the South of France to Grace Kelly in the Monaco palace is abruptly ruined by the following song, one of the many in "High Society" that Kelly never sang.

Such are the problems inherent in trying to give any such composer singalong a kind of biographical interest, and "A Woman of No Importance" has not been helped by the abrupt disappearance of one of its stars (Maria Friedman) shortly before opening night. In her absence through indisposition, Anne Wood does however make an impressive West End debut, and there is a Fuchsia energy about Grace that carries the concert-cabaret through some of its stickier moments.

All the same, it ill behooves the creators of this Porter portmanteau to mock the makers of the "Night and Day" biopic for taking liberties with historical fact, which they allow themselves, and it is not until quite late into the second half that, with the coming of "Kiss Me, Kate," the two-piano entertainment really takes off into the realms of joyous Broadway nostalgia.

ACROSS

- 1 Use a whip
- 5 Author of "The Seven Lady Godivas"
- 10 Autocrat
- 14 Xiamen's former name
- 15 Dripping
- 16 Gudrun's husband
- 17 Milieu of Moran and Mack
- 19 Item on a seafood menu

DOWN

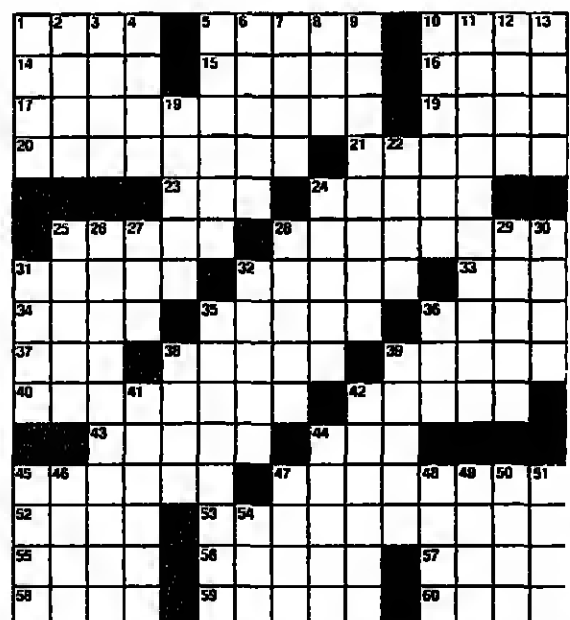
- 2 Make rough or harsh
- 21 Removes to a distance
- 23 United
- 24 Dance of the jazz age
- 25 Hope follower
- 28 Edifying
- 31 — la Paix
- 32 Music for a movie
- 33 Devon river
- 34 Gossip column tidbit

Geological areas

- 35 Put on a pound or two
- 37 — de-sac (blind alley)
- 38 Wild water buffaloes
- 39 Zestful
- 40 His glass is half full
- 42 Apples and pears
- 43 Clay used for building
- 44 Joanne of films A.F.B.
- 47 Like Fostick
- 52 Harp at La Scala
- 53 Hootchy-kootchy's kin
- 55 — no kick
- 56 Permission
- 57 Half hitch, e.g.
- 58 Instrument for King David
- 59 Funny Fudd
- 60 Roadside sign

Japanese parlors

- 3 Dinner beginner
- 4 Spencer Tracy role: 1941
- 5 Sage
- 6 Meritocracy
- 7 River in Zaire
- 8 "Erie Canal" mule
- 9 Small iceboats
- 10 Crosby's birthplace
- 11 Ecdysiast's forte
- 12 Astronaut Shepard
- 13 Marks with ridges
- 14 Irregular
- 15 Segal's "Story"
- 16 Casino machines
- 17 Clown
- 18 Kind of dancer
- 19 Dag, for a teacher
- 20 Brilliant success
- 21 Egresses
- 22 Gainsay
- 23 Rich, to Ricardo
- 24 Import
- 25 V'nal



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

- 36 Chiclé
- 38 Frenzied
- 39 Fruit of the calabash
- 41 Think up
- 42 Onison
- 44 Do intensive research
- 45 Shadow
- 46 Drunken revelry
- 47 Humburg
- 48 Superior, e.g.
- 49 Resort in Sicily
- 50 Rob Roy was one
- 51 Clutches of eggs
- 54 Kingklip

Players Shine in New Paris Season

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The new theater season has dawned in Paris and some of France's prominent players are responding to the call.

Laurent Terzieff in the title role of "Richard II," at the Atelier, offers an absorbing study of the erratic king who loses his crown and life to the bold Bolingbroke. With infinite subtlety Terzieff discloses the man beneath the royal mask, exposing the schizophrenic nature that dooms him. This interpretation, with its slightly mannered hues, is a feat of rewarding quality.

The fresh adaptation of the Shakespearean tragedy by Roman Weingarten contains murmurs of the lyrical original — in many of Richard's speeches and in Michel Etcheverry's reading of John of Gaunt's ode to England. The staging is commonplace, but the event is the flaring presence of Terzieff's Richard.

"Volpone" is at the Théâtre de la Porte Saint-Martin, adorned with a handsome Renaissance setting and costuming. Guy Tréjan is a majestic figure as the sly Venetian who pretends to be at death's door to extract expensive gifts from his would-be heirs. Francis Perrin aids him in his trickeries as his slippery servant, Mosca.

French audiences prefer the revision of Ben Jonson's play, by Stefan Zweig and Jules Ro-

main, in which Mosca turns philanthropist, and, on inheriting the fortune, shares it with the needy, a more humane conclusion than that of the cynical Elizabethan Jonson.

Francis Huster's latest venture, "Putzi," which he wrote and is playing with gripping vigor at the Antoine-Simone Berrian, seeks to project aspects of Gustav Mahler's genius in "three movements." Its title is a reference to

Shakespeare and new comedies are enlivening the Paris theater season.

Mahler's daughter, who died of diphtheria in childhood. In the initial movement we see him as the masterful conductor. Next he appears in 1910, during an episode of marital strife.

The last episode is muddled. At a railroad station two Zionists beg Mahler to forward the cause with his signature. He refuses for he is indifferent to organized religion. Huster's Mahler is a passionate individualist and the actor-author conveys him forcefully.

"Magic Palace" at the Mathurins, is from the pen of Pierre Barillet and Jean-Pierre Grédy. This new comedy has a fresh idea, dealing with evolutions in the theater in the last few years.

An actress who shone in Racine and Molière at the Comédie Française and as aristocratic heroines on the screen becomes involved in avant-garde café-theater. She is shocked at the start by the violent scenes and tone of the script but as an innate pro she rises to the challenge.

The pomposity of the old stage comportment is contrasted with the present anarchy with comic glee. Gérard Caillaud's direction and Nils Zachariassen's decor of an ancient cinema palace create the ambience neatly and Michelle Boudet is a delight as the actress who stoops to conquer.

Another new piece is a Wild West spoof by Jean-Noël Fenwick, "Calamity Jane," at the Théâtre Montparnasse. It chronicles the lady's career from the time when, an adolescent, she ran away from the Methodist home to sport the male attire of Billy the Kid. Her sharpshooting proclivities lead to her engagement in Buffalo Bill's circus, and after a sad old age she joins her early lover, Wild Bill Hickok, in the beyond.

The linking of its sequences is loose, but as its presentation has a burlesque tone it succeeds as a novel entertainment. Agnès Soral carries it from start to finish, even rescuing the humor interlude in which her beloved daughter, not recognizing her mother, insults her. Jean-Marie Winling as a Herculean Hickok in early cinema style, and Jacques Rosny — who has directed it to the hilt — as Buffalo Bill, are perfect.

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MARKET DIARY

Bush's Credit Plan Gives Prices a Lift

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches
NEW YORK — Prices closed higher in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange on Tuesday, halting a four-day losing streak with the help of bargain

ment securities eased, with the 30-year bond down 12/32 at 103 14/32 to yield 7.82 percent.

Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady announced the administration's measures, aimed at encouraging bankers to make loans.

"The Bush directives are important," said First Albany Corp.'s Hugh Johnson. "Clearly, one of the reasons the recovery has been so anemic is because bank lending has been so anemic."

Investors were also encouraged by gains in the Dow's components, including International Paper Co., which reported stronger-than-expected third-quarter results, and Eastman Kodak Co., International Paper rose 1/4 to 70 1/2 and Kodak rose 1/4 to 42 1/2.

Westinghouse Electric posted the Big Board's biggest gain, falling another 1/8 to 18 1/2. Westinghouse plunged 2 1/4 Monday after reporting a third-quarter loss of \$1.48 billion.

(Reuters, UPI)

Bank-Lending Boost Also Boosts the Dollar

NEW YORK — The dollar closed higher in moderate trading, boosted by short-covering and a Bush administration package to spur increased bank lending.

"It was a case of the market

As for the Bush administration, Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady announced measures to ease the credit crunch that Mr. Bush said risked stalling the economic recovery.

Traders "were selling dollars on flimsy factors, and now they're buying them back on flimsy factors," Mr. Hatcher said. "The market acts in haste and repents at leisure."

Traders said underlying sentiment remained bearish toward the dollar, due to the weakness of the U.S. economic recovery and U.S. interest rates.

The dollar ended in London at 1.6880 DM, up from 1.6785 DM on Monday. The dollar closed at 129.90 yen, up from 129.40.

Also in London, the dollar closed at 1.4813 Swiss francs and 5.4745 French francs, up from 1.4718 and 5.7275. The pound closed at \$1.7230, down from \$1.7345.

HDTV: Japan Finds Disadvantages in Being First With the Technology

(Continued from first finance page)
jected sales of one million sets in 1991 and a market worth 3 trillion yen (\$23.1 billion) by the year 2000. Now there are just a trickle of sales and the market of 1 million sets will not be reached until 1994, Mr. Wada said.

Some private-sector analysts are more pessimistic. "I think HDTV will fizzle out. It's not going to be the next great thing the electronics companies had hoped for," said Nizam Hamid, an analyst at UBS-

/Phillips & Drew International Ltd. But for Japanese electronics companies, the estimated total of \$1 billion to \$2 billion spent developing HDTV will not be entirely wasted. They are already applying HDTV technology to less costly, sensitive niche applications such as medical imaging, graphics workstations and air-traffic control monitors.

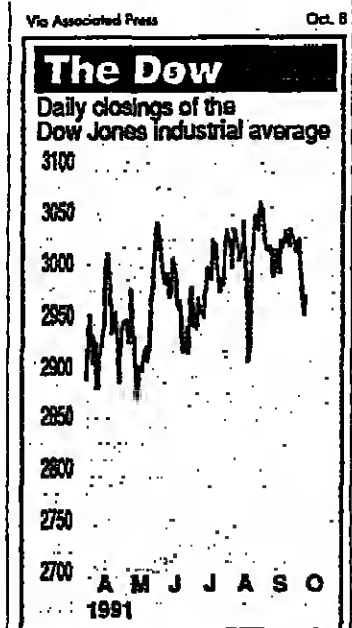
They are also using the time to develop a full range of technologies — from flat-panel displays to semi-

conductor circuits — that will provide a strategic advantage later this decade in supplying sets to U.S. and European markets.

Japan is also drawing up new standards for extended-definition TV, or EDTV, an intermediate system that will offer the wide-screen proportions and digital sound of HDTV yet be compatible with current broadcasts. A standard will be chosen by 1993 with broadcasts beginning in 1995. Chances are it will be compatible with an EDTV stan-

dard being developed in the United States, said an official of Japan's Broadcast Technology Association. Also, giving live service to MUSE, companies are actively researching all-digital HDTV.

"Maintaining MUSE is an issue of national pride. If Japan wanted to follow the U.S., they could develop all-digital equipment in one or two years," said Lance Wu, head of HDTV development at Taiwan's Industrial Technology Research Institute.



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
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NYSE Most Active

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2943.12	2943.12	2943.12	+21.02
Trans	1174.00	1174.00	1174.00	+0.00
Comp	1854.00	1854.00	1854.00	+0.00

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	459.24	459.24	+1.77
Trans	201.75	201.75	+0.00
Finance	144.75	144.75	+0.00
SP 500	321.45	321.45	+1.17
SP 100	324.45	324.45	+1.14

NYSE Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	207.58	207.58	+0.43
Industrials	201.25	201.25	+0.43
Trans	201.75	201.75	+0.00
Finance	144.75	144.75	+0.00

NASDAQ Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	517.28	517.28	+1.28
Industrials	517.28	517.28	+1.28
Trans	517.28	517.28	+1.28
Finance	517.28	517.28	+1.28

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Bonds	47.22	47.22	+0.00
10 Utilities	95.65	95.65	+0.00
10 Industrials	95.65	95.65	+0.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages

High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Bonds	47.22	47.22	+0.00
10 Utilities	95.65	95.65	+0.00
10 Industrials	95.65	95.65	+0.00

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume
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NYSE Odd-Lot Trading

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S&P 100 Index Options

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S&P 100 Index Options

EUROPEAN FUTURES

British Booksellers Brace for Price War

By Suzanne Cassidy
New York Times Service

LONDON — A price war, an almost unknown occurrence in the British bookselling trade because of a 91-year-old price-fixing pact among publishers, may now be in the offing as Waterstone's Co. begins discounting books this week at its 83 shops in Britain.

Richard Barker, Waterstone's operations director, said the decision to discount about 40 titles by 20 percent to 33 percent as of Friday was a "very agonizing" one but that the company's hand had been forced by a discounting campaign begun Sept. 27 by Dillons, Waterstone's principal competitor in the specialist-book retail market.

Waterstone's, owned partly by W. H. Smith Group, and Dillons, owned by Pentos PLC, each claim about 11 percent of the British book market.

In many other countries, price competition in the book trade is a fact of life; indeed, the first Waterstone's in the United States, which opened in Boston last weekend, offers a variety of discounts on books.

In Britain, price competition has been forestalled by what is known as the Net Book Agreement, created in 1900 to prevent "debilitating and killing price wars," said Paul Scherer, the president of the Publishers Association and managing director and chief executive of Transworld Publishers Ltd.

The agreement, Mr. Scherer said, has been "looked at time and time again" by the government but has thus far survived.

Some, however, question its future in the face of European Community free-trade rules that prohibit price-fixing across the borders of the 12 member states. Last spring, Reed

Dillons, which began the discounting, reports a huge increase in sales of the cheaper books.

Consumer Books, the consumer-books business of Reed International Books Ltd., decided to free the last of its imprints from the requirement that they set minimum prices for their titles.

The 40 titles being discounted by Waterstone's and the 22 being discounted by Dillons nearly all belong to Reed imprints.

Both Dillons and Waterstone's will be adding further titles to their discount lists this autumn as new books are published.

The cover prices of the 22 new titles are being lowered 25 percent by Dillons, and that

is also the case at Pentos's other stores — Hatchards, Claude Gill and Athlone.

According to Dillons, sales of its discounted titles on Sept. 28, the first full business day after the promotion was begun, were running at five to seven times their previous rates.

To ensure that sales of the discounted books remain buoyant between now and Christmas, Pentos is spending about \$76,000 on a promotion campaign that includes television and newspaper advertising. Mr. Scherer called Waterstone's decision to enter the price-cutting fray "an enormous pity." Although the discounted books are not covered by the Net Book Agreement, "there will undoubtedly be a spillover effect," Mr. Scherer said.

Mr. Barker said Waterstone's, too, supported the retention of the Net Book Agreement. Without price supports, he said, "a lot of worthy books that should be published but which may be commercially difficult will not be published."

But the chance that the agreement may "withstand the test" as publishers are lured by the increased profits discounting may yield cannot be Waterstone's prime concern, he added.

The chairman of Pentos, Terry Maher, who has long called for an end to the Net Book Agreement, said he was delighted by Waterstone's decision.

London Futures Market Faces Broader Inquiry

By Steven Prokesch
New York Times Service

LONDON — Regulators said Tuesday that an investigation of the London Futures and Options Exchange sparked by evidence of possible manipulation of property futures would examine the exchange's entire operations.

The inquiry was announced last week. Trading in property futures began in May and was discontinued on Oct. 2. Mark Blundell and Saxon Tate, who were the exchange's respective chief executive and chairman, resigned Saturday.

"With a view to promoting the new market in property futures, the chief executive initiated various trading activities," said Jackie Ralph, an exchange spokeswoman. The exchange's board "is satisfied that the motivation was not personal gain," she said, adding that Mr. Blundell was apparently either trading on his own account or encouraging people to trade.

Brokers said comments made by the exchange suggested that there was a scheme to make it appear that liquidity in the property fu-

tures market — or volume of trading — was greater than it was.

Mr. Blundell has admitted that his trading initiatives were "incompatible" with his post as chief executive.

The exchange said Mr. Tate was not implicated in any wrongdoing. He resigned "as a matter of honor" because he was "ultimately responsible for anything going on," Mr. Ralph said. The exchange's board expects to make a statement on the investigation on Friday.

Geoffrey Turner, a spokesman for the Securities and Futures Authority, which regulates the exchange, said the investigation was not limited to property futures. "I'm sure it's looking at the whole operation of the exchange," he said.

The authority's deputy chief executive, Philip A. Thorpe, has replaced Mr. Blundell as chief executive but is expected to return to the authority eventually. A New Zealander, Mr. Thorpe has experience as a troubleshooter: he was appointed chief executive of the Hong Kong Futures Exchange after the 1987 markets collapse.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
1700	2700	1900
1650	2650	1850
1600	2600	1800
1550	2550	1750
1500	2500	1700
1450	2450	1650
1400	2400	1600
1350	2350	1550
1300	2300	1500
1250	2250	1450
1200	2200	1400
1150	2150	1350
1100	2100	1300
1050	2050	1250
1000	2000	1200
950	1950	1150
900	1900	1100
850	1850	1050
800	1800	1000
750	1750	950
700	1700	900
650	1650	850
600	1600	800
550	1550	750
500	1500	700
450	1450	650
400	1400	600
350	1350	550
300	1300	500
250	1250	450
200	1200	400
150	1150	350
100	1100	300
50	1050	250
0	1000	200

Very briefly:

- L'Oreal of France, the world's biggest cosmetics company, posted first-half pretax profit up 12 percent to 1.9 billion francs (\$330 million).
- Soci t  G n rale de Belgique SA, Belgium's largest holding company, blamed the depressed economy as it posted first-half profit down 36 percent to 4.80 billion Belgian francs (\$138 million).
- Polity Peck International PLC, the collapsed British conglomerate, endorsed an initial public offering of its fruit subsidiary, PPI Del Monte.
- Invergordon Distillers Group PLC of Britain urged shareholders to reject a £286 million (\$496 million) cash bid by a rival, Whyte & Mackay, which is owned by American Brands Inc.
- Orla A/S, the Norwegian diversified industrial company, blamed a weak domestic consumer market as it reported a 52 percent drop in profit for the first eight months of 1991.
- British Gas Exploration & Production Ltd. said it had signed a nearly \$9 million (\$15.6 million) contract with SLP Engineering Ltd. for equipment for an oil platform in the Irish Sea.
- Poland transformed nine state-owned commercial banks into joint stock companies, paving the way for privatization.
- Carlsberg A/S, the Danish brewer, plans to build a brewery in Asunci n, the capital of Paraguay.
- IBM France SA revealed plans to trim 1,000 more workers by March, adding to 1,000 that have already left this year.
- Czechoslovakia plans to issue bonds worth 500 billion koruny (\$1.66 billion) to save its six largest state banks from bankruptcy; their lack of cash has paralyzed many of the country's state-owned businesses.
- Pirelli Tire Holding, the Dutch holding company of the Italian tire-maker Pirelli, posted a first-half net loss of 82 million guilders (\$43 million) and announced it would eliminate 3,000 jobs.
- Dassault Aviation SA, the French defense contractor, plans to transfer its prototype-production unit from Saint Cloud to Argenteuil, both just outside Paris, with a loss of 130 jobs out of 470.
- VEV, the French textile concern, posted a first-half pretax loss of 669.2 million French francs (\$117 million).

Reuters, AP, AFP, AFX

BT and IBM Set Telecommunications Venture

By Anthony Ramirez
New York Times Service

GENEVA — BT, formerly known as British Telecommunications, has announced a cooperation agreement with IBM aimed at helping companies cope with the mounting complexities of modern telecommunications. For BT, the venture is a further attempt to strengthen its ambitious project to build an international network for big business.

The announcement came as Telecom '91, a conference of executives from the world's leading telecommunications companies, opened here Monday.

The Telecom meetings, begun in 1971 by the International Telecommunications Union, a United Nations agency, are held once every four years for the world's telecommunications companies to exchange information on the industry.

The BT venture, Synordia, is a way of tapping into growing corporate anxiety over telecommunications. As borders open under the planned unification of European markets and telecommunications grow ever more complex, BT is betting that more multinational companies will turn over their telecommunications chores to outsiders.

Such services, called outsourcing by the industry, could be a market

worth \$3 billion today and even more in the next few years, according to Andersen Consulting of the Arthur Andersen accounting firm.

Of the nearly 5,000 potential customers for Synordia, the venture plans to focus on the 400 or 500 multinational concerns with \$1 billion or more in annual revenue.

Under the agreement announced Monday, BT and International Business Machines Corp. will use their existing software to monitor and repair such an outsourcing op-

eration. For example, a Synordia customer might be an airline with offices in a dozen countries, with a dozen different regulatory structures and a dozen different configurations of computer gear. BT would provide its Concert management system and IBM, its Netview software to form an alarm and repair system for the airline's far-flung operations.

With more than \$24 billion in 1990 revenue, BT is the third-largest telecommunications company

after Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. and American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

BT says it expects to woo as partners Nippon and Deutsche Bundespost Telekom.

But BT's international performance has been disappointing so far. Mitel, the Canadian telephone-equipment maker that BT acquired a few years after British Telecom was privatized in 1984, has seen its profits drop and now BT wants to sell it.

GERMANY: Jobless Ranks Fall

(Continued from first finance page)

further wave of layoffs as the deadline approaches. In addition, many workers on so-called "short-time" schedules may lose their jobs at the end of the year. This program, designed to cushion the shock of mass unemployment, allows certain workers to collect salary for a number of extra months even though they do not work at all, or only part-time.

Currently about 1.3 million people work on such schedules.

The combined effect of these factors, along with the usual winter slowdown in the construction industry, one of the few sectors un-

dergoing a healthy recovery in the East, are expected to take a severe toll in the employment ranks.

Meanwhile, in Western Germany, the job ranks are continuing to grow in spite of high interest rates and heavy immigration.

Western Germany registered a drop in the unemployment rate to 6.0 percent in September, or 1.6 million people, from 6.2 percent in August.

The shock of joblessness in the East has been eased somewhat by a number of public employment programs as well as a growing number of workers who commute to Western Germany.

FAIRFAX: Foreign Ownership May Decide Bidding

(Continued from first finance page)

battle to win the general election scheduled for 1992, regarding Australian Independent Newspapers as being sponsored by the conservative anti-Labor establishment in Melbourne — an allegation the company has denied.

If a strict 20 percent limit on foreign ownership were to be applied, Australian Independent Newspapers would emerge as the clear favorite for Fairfax. But if the government permits foreign non-voting shares, the Packer-Black group looks set to lodge the strongest bid.

Under the latter plan, Mr. Black

Pilkington Plans Move to Brussels

Reuters

LONDON — The British glassmaker Pilkington PLC said Tuesday it would move management of its European flat-glass business to Brussels to take advantage of the European Community single market after 1992. Pilkington's European flat-glass business has annual revenue of £1.3 billion (\$2.25 billion).

The move is the key part of a major cost-cutting exercise and reorganization that involves shedding 750 jobs at its home base of St. Helens in northwest England. Pilkington has strong roots in St. Helens, which is virtually a one-company town. It will remain the group's overall headquarters, although with a substantially smaller operation.

Pilkington, a family-controlled company, has been hard hit by recession. Its pretax profit plunged in the year ended March 31 to £151.6 million, from £314.5 million a year earlier.

Also under the offer, Mr. Packer would hold 14.9 percent of Fairfax, just below the maximum level of 15 percent allowed to a television-channel owner under Australian law.

Political analysts said that if the Labor government wanted to stymie the Packer-Black bid, it could strictly apply an Australian broadcasting law under which the owner of a television station is not allowed to control newspapers in the same city as the TV channel. That could force Mr. Packer to either sell off his Channel Nine network or withdraw from the Fairfax bidding.

NASDAQ

Today's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	Pct	100	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	Pct	100
A													
100	100	AA				100	100	100	AA				100
100	100	AB				100	100	100	AB				100
100	100	AC				100	100	100	AC				100
100	100	AD				100	100	100	AD				100
100	100	AE				100	100	100	AE				100
100	100	AF				100	100	100	AF				100
100	100	AG				100	100	100	AG				100
100	100	AH				100	100	100	AH				100
100	100	AI				100	100	100	AI				100
100	100	AJ				100	100	100	AJ				100
100	100	AK				100	100	100	AK				100
100	100	AL				100	100	100	AL				100
100	100	AM				100	100	100	AM				100
100	100	AN				100	100	100	AN				100
100	100	AO				100	100	100	AO				100
100	100	AP				100	100	100	AP				100
100	100	AQ				100	100	100	AQ				100
100	100	AR				100	100	100	AR				100
100	100	AS				100	100	100	AS				100
100	100	AT				100	100	100	AT				100
100	100	AV				100	100	100	AV				100
100	100	AW				100	100	100	AW				100
100	100	AX				100	100	100	AX				100
100	100	AY				100	100	100	AY				100
100	100	AZ				100	100	100	AZ				100
100	100	BA				100	100	100	BA				100
100	100	BB				100	100	100	BB				100
100	100	BC				100	100	100	BC				100
100	100	BD				100	100	100	BD				100
100	100	BE				100	100	100	BE				100
100	100	BF				100	100	100	BF				100
100	100	BG				100	100	100	BG				100
100	100	BH				100	100	100	BH				100
100	100	BI				100	100	100	BI				100
100	100	BJ				100	100	100	BJ				100
100	100	BK				100	100	100	BK				100
100	100	BL				100	100	100	BL				100
100	100	BM				100	100	100	BM				100
100	100	BN				100	100	100	BN				100
100	100	BO				100	100	100	BO				100
100	100	BP				100	100	100	BP				100
100	100	BQ				100	100	100	BQ				100
100	100	BR				100	100	100	BR				100
100	100	BS				100	100	100	BS				100
100	100	BT				100	100	100	BT				100
100	100	BU				100	100	100	BU				100
100	100	BV				100	100	100	BV				100
100	100	BW				100	100	100	BW				100
100	100	BX				100	100	100	BX				100
100	100	BY				100	100	100	BY				100
100	100	BZ				100	100	100	BZ				100
100	100	CA				100	100	100	CA				100
100	100	CB				100	100	100	CB				100
100	100	CC				100	100	100	CC				100
100	100	CD				100	100	100	CD				100
100	100	CE				100	100	100	CE				100
100	100	CF				100	100	100	CF				100
100	100	CG				100	100	100	CG				100
100	100	CH				100	100	100	CH				100
100	100	CI				100	100	100	CI				100
100	100	CJ				100	100	100	CJ				100
100	100	CK				100	100	100	CK				100
100	100	CL				100	100	100	CL				100

Tuesday's Closing

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls	100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	CNY
78 1/2	78 1/2	IBM Corp.	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	General Electric	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Westinghouse	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Rockwell International	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Boeing Co.	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Lockheed Martin	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Northrop Grumman	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Raytheon Co.	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Hughes Aircraft	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Grumman Corp.	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	McDonnell Douglas	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Boeing Defense	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Boeing Commercial	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Boeing Aerospace	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Boeing Satellite	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Boeing Space	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Boeing Systems	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Boeing Technology	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Boeing Services	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Boeing Support	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Boeing Training	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Boeing Research	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Boeing Development	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Boeing Production	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Boeing Distribution	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Boeing Sales	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Boeing Marketing	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Boeing Advertising	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Boeing Public Relations	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Boeing Legal	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Boeing Finance	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Boeing Human Resources	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Boeing Information Systems	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Boeing Communications	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 1/2	78 1/2	Boeing Transportation	6 1/2	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	100				

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SPORTS

New Zealand Whips U.S., England and France Triumph

Compiled by Our Staff From Daytimes
Tuesday was a great day to be a rugby fullback.

New Zealand's Terry Wright scored three tries as his team whipped the United States, 46-6, in a World Cup match. And Jon Webb scored an English record 24 points as his team beat Italy, 36-6.

France remained unbeaten in Group 4 by trouncing Fiji, 33-9, on Tuesday night in Grenoble. The results put New Zealand atop the Group 1 standings with six points, and virtually assured the defending champions of reaching the quarterfinals. England and Italy each have four points; the United States, having lost twice, has two points and has been eliminated from contention with one match remaining, against England.

New Zealand, which next plays Italy, powered to its second victory in the competition after a sluggish start in Gloucester, England. The American "Eagles," beaten by 30-9 by Italy in their first game, kept the All Blacks at bay for 15 minutes.

But Wright scored two tries in the first half and one in the second. Five teammates, wings Va'aiga Tu'itama and John Timu, forwards Graham Purvis and Andrew Eard and center Craig Ellis also crossed the U.S. line.

Fly-half Jon Preston, replacing the retiring Grant Fox in the All Blacks lineup, kicked two penalty goals and four conversions, while center Mark Williams kicked the Eagles' points with two penalties.

The result may have looked cruel to the Americans but it was marginally better than in the U.S. team's two other confrontations with the squad rated the world's strongest. In 1913, New Zealand won by 51-3; in 1980 by 53-6.

"I hate to talk about moral victories, but the U.S. has come a long way since the last time we played New Zealand," said Joe Burke, a school administrator from Albany, New York.

"I think we reduced ourselves to mediocrity with a lot of mistakes," said the assistant coach, John Hart. "I think we probably dropped 20 balls in the game, sometimes without pressure on us. It wasn't a good performance."

The only serious injury in the game was suffered by American Chris Lippert, who tore knee ligaments in the second half.

At Twickenham, the English team, through frustrated by frequent infringements by the Italian forwards, looked impressive in all departments and would have won by a much bigger margin had they tried to kick more goals from the 29 penalties awarded by Scottish referee Brian Anderson.

Manager Geoff Cooke explained that his team decided to run the ball and instead go for tries.

"All we would have done was given Jon Webb a world record that would have lasted a lifetime," Cooke said.

Webb kicked four of the penalties to go with his four conversions and a second half try. His total of 24 points eclipsed the English record of 23 set by teammate Simon Hodgkinson.

Jean-Baptiste Lafond and Philippe Sella led a sparkling display of back play by France as they overcame Fiji.

Right wing Lafond scored a hat-trick and center Sella, who missed France's opening match against Romania because of a thigh injury, picked up two tries.

There was a try also for fly-half Didier Camberabero, who kicked a penalty and three conversions for 13 points.

Fiji, beaten by Canada in its opening match, once again failed to come to terms with the cold, wet conditions in a disappointing display.

Their only points came from a penalty and a conversion from full-back Severo Korodnadua and a try between the posts in the second half by flanker Peter Naruma. (AP Reuters)

Scoring
New Zealand — Tries: Eard (22), Wright (24, 26, 40), Purvis (45), Timu (54), Tu'itama (74), Innes (77). Conversions: Preston (25, 25, 29, 30). Penalties: Preston (15, 29).
England — Tries: Underwood (11), Guscott (41, 50), Webb (64). Conversions: Webb (11, 41, 50, 64). Penalties: Webb (12, 14, 25).
France — Tries: Sella (2), Lafond (3), Camberabero (10). Conversions: Camberabero (3).
Fiji — Try: Peter Naruma. Penalty: Severo Korodnadua. Conversion: Korodnadua.



Pat Johnson was mugged by Gary Whetton, but in general the Americans called it a "moral victory."

Bills Pay the Tab for 5 Fumbles: First Loss a 33-6 Rout by Chiefs

The Associated Press
KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Buffalo's explosive offense kept going off in its face.

The Bills fumbled five times, and Kansas City recovered five times and then did what it does best — run the ball — to post a 33-6 victory that knocked Buffalo from the National Football League's unbeaten ranks Monday night.

"That's our game — straight at them, pound, pound, pound," said Rich Baldwin, one of the Chiefs' tackles. "We took control of the game. We didn't make mistakes."

The Bills made several, and they were costly.

Kansas City's first touchdown, on Steve Delberg's 1-yard pass to Pete Holohan 44 seconds into the second period, completed a 77-yard drive that began when line-backer Lonnie Morgan recovered a

fumble by Buffalo's quarterback, Jim Kelly. That was a taste of things to come.

Derrick Thomas got four sacks and forced Kelly to fumble on three. Bill Mass had two sacks, and caused Kelly to fumble once.

"If a team can succeed in running the ball as well as they did, you're in for a long night," said the Buffalo coach, Marv Levy, who once coached the Chiefs.

"They just overpowered us. I hope we're not as bad as we looked. I think most routes — and this was a rout — are not indicative of the difference between the two teams."

Christian Okoye gained 130 yards on 29 carries and Harvey Williams had 103 yards on 20 carries. It was the fifth time that the Chiefs have had two 100-yard rushers in a game, but the first time since 1975.

Kansas City outgained the Bills by 397-210, the most yards the Chiefs have racked up since Dec. 2 at New England and the fewest they've given up since Dec. 29 at Chicago. The 26 first downs by the Chiefs were their most since Oct. 22, 1989, at Dallas.

Buffalo had been averaging more than 32 points and 450 yards a game in winning its first five opponents to an average of 12.6 points a game.

When he wasn't fumbling, Kelly completed 17 of 23 passes for 189 yards, while Delberg was 16 of 23 for 150. Thurman Thomas paced Buffalo's running attack with 51 yards on 13 carries.

The Chiefs also dominated the clock, holding the ball for 44 minutes, 6 seconds, to just 15:54 for Buffalo. Kansas City was forced to punt only once.

Trusting the Old Campaigners

International Herald Tribune

MUNICH — "You don't cling to break players, they cling to you and when you most need to trust somebody you choose the ones who have done it before."

Helmut Schön, long retired to walking the dog but still the wisest soccer manager I have met, said those words. They are relevant today because younger managers who thought the game was all about youth are rediscovering the worth of old campaigners.

Schön would have been in his element at Tuesday night's match between Germany and the Rest of the World teams in the Olympic stadium where he crowned his career with the 1974 World Cup. It is simply Germany now, but he, the old Dresdener, had seemed such a loner as the East German commanding the forces of the West long before politicians abandoned the difference.

What pleasure it would have given Schön to select from all Germany. And what satisfaction there must have been in handing down the management to players who clung to him through the '70s.

But Robson, now manager of PSV Eindhoven, was not invited to pass on his knowledge to his successor with England's team. The English eschew continuity, they appoint from outside. And until now the new manager, Graham Taylor, built with his own ideas to establish a team for the future.

No place for the captain, 34-year-old Bryan Robson. None for Chris Waddle, Peter Beardsley or Steve McMahon, all the wrong side of 30. Until Germany destroyed Taylor's run of 12 unbeaten games, there was no need to look backward, or to forget the age of men who were still performing.

However, Taylor is an honest man, brave enough to admit he may have been wrong. Last month's German lesson showed England was lacking in leadership and experience. It had the excellent figurehead of mild-mannered Gary Lineker, but no one to take the game by the scruff of the neck, to battle for authority against Lothar Matthäus.

To Taylor's credit, he has responded according to the Schön credo: Bryan Robson, Waddle, Beardsley and McMahon are all back in the squad for next Wednesday's important European Championship qualifier against Turkey.

FATE, TO A degree, forced Taylor's hand. He is without nine injured players, including England's most gifted, John Barnes and Paul Gascoigne. And in fairness Robson looks a fitter, fresher player now than he has for 18 months.

This has much to do with a restful summer. It also demonstrates Robson's personal determination, the sheer guts of a warrior who pledged he would win 100 England caps and was discarded on 89.

We see the truth of an old Yugoslavian observation

that English soccer players are "lions in winter, lambs by the spring." That refers to the enormous physical output of English play, and the crazy overcrowding which compacts 70 games into a nine month season.

One very recent rival who opposed Robson in a league match commented: "I haven't seen Bryan this fit or this hungry for six to seven years." That opponent, Gordon Strachan, once played with Robson in the midfield of Manchester United, but now plays for Leeds.

"Leeds was on top at first," added Strachan, "but Bryan would not let us win. He dragged his team with him, and he definitely looked fit for England."

Strachan possibly showed a trace of bias. He, like Robson, will be 35 soon, and Strachan recently assumed what he considered to be his former Scotland career, as captain.

Both Robson and Strachan will be important to their country a week from now. Before that, two very decisive issues could be determined. France will win if it gets a point in Spain on Saturday, and the Soviet Union could also reach the European Championship finals, eliminating Italy, if it at least draws its match in Moscow.

THE FRENCH, under Michel Platini, have thus far been faultless. Platini, the manager, is thus on the threshold of qualifying his Blues after consecutive failures at the last two major tournaments. The achievement is for realism and common sense on behalf of Platini and his coach, Gerard Houllier.

They know there are not four moustache-wearing, bamboo opponents, as Platini, Giresse, Tigana and Fernandez so splendidly did a decade ago. Instead, they opt for team play. Eight of the French side are from Marseilles, three play for Auxerre, and the odd man out, Laurent Blanc is now from Napoli.

Platini admits the sheer quality of Blanc has obliged him to change the basic defensive formation. "Blanc exploded into the libero role, and we had to review everything. It shows that the French national team is not closed to anyone," says Platini.

But if Blanc is doing all right in Naples, the young Sardinian, Gianfranco Zola, is having the audacity to fill the gap left there by Diego Maradona. Zola was the Great One's No. 10 shirt, and he is winning the hearts of Neapolitans with his thrilling goals.

However, Italy's new manager, Azzurro Vicini, will be a former manager unless he wins in Moscow, resists the clamor for Zola. Vicini cannot this time rely on the injured Roberto Baggio to conjure up anything, and with the pressure as high as it ever could get, he will trust Gianluca Vialli to score for him.

It is an act of faith. Vialli was sent off in an ugly friendly in Bulgaria two weeks ago, and Vialli did not do himself justice at the last World Cup. But if you read the first paragraph, you will understand why a desperate manager sticks to the player he has known and trusted the longest.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

Dalgligh Reportedly Headed for Blackburn

Kenny Dalgligh, who quit Liverpool eight months ago to escape the pressure, reportedly is to return to soccer within the week to manage the English second division's Blackburn Rovers, Reuters reported.

An informed source on Tuesday indicated that Dalgligh's appointment was imminent, but Blackburn's chairman, Bill Fox, would only say that "he neither confirm nor deny these reports."

Tony Parkes has been caretaker manager since Blackburn parted company with Don Mackay in September.

BOOKS

DAMON RUNYON

By Jimmy Breslin. 410 pages. \$24.95.
Ticknor & Fields, 215 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by
Heywood Hale Broun

NO ONE was better at making crime look cute than Damon Runyon. His teddy bear monsters and dimpled "dolls" frolicked through short stories, movies and burlesque into theatrical brightness by Abe Burrows, are still making the world smile lovingly and forgivingly in productions of "Guys and Dolls."

Runyon was up against strong competition in this league. Before him had come the celebrators of Robin Hood, the idolaters of Billy the Kid and the James Boys, France's "Fantomas," Germany's juvenile delinquents "Max and Moritz," England's club-land cat burglar, "Raffles" and a host of other fine and dandy felons.

Still, as the New York columnist and biographer Jimmy Breslin points out, the adjective "Runyonesque" has become a widely used, instantly recognizable way to describe a world and a time that most of us have agreed to call colorful rather than lawless.

Having said the good thing about Runyon's work, Breslin is left with the difficult task of this artist's life. The

most difficult fact is the essential colorlessness of the man Alfred Damon Runyon, who had the personality of a middle-level procurement officer who bought unnecessary things for an obscure government department. He wasn't evil, just nasty. He wasn't criminal, just dishonest, although a few indictable offenses as accessory are scattered through this unsparing account.

As a sportswriter he extracted sums, often sadly petty, from potential subjects. (Jimmy Cannon, whom Breslin claims wished to be known as Runyon's anointed successor, once told me of watching Runyon sardonically ordering all the most expensive things on a menu while a fight manager who was going to have to pick up the check grew greener than the olives on the appetizer tray.)

The Washington sportswriter Shirley Povich, quoted by Breslin, probably put things best when he said, "Runyon used to blame his life on his father. I think he was a louse on his own."

Unable to add any more color to his subject than did the tall, thin, old, expressionless face, Breslin opts much of the time to turn away from Runyon and give us a biting and brutal account of the darker side of Runyon's world.

Here you can read the claim that Jack Dempsey beat Jess Willard because he had metal concealed in his gloves. Here, too, you can read details never before printed about the murder of the gambler Arnold Rothstein, details linking Runyon

at least tangentially with the crime. You may sometimes wonder how Breslin knew what one gangster whispered to another just before the roses began to snarl their song of death, but as Napoleon once remarked, "History is the myth that men choose to believe," and the myth or history that Breslin gives us is colorful stuff.

One irony pointed out by an earlier biographer, John Mosedale, seems to have escaped Breslin. Walter Winchell, whom Runyon appears to have despised, helped, through the Damon Runyon

Cancer Fund, to raise more money for research than almost any similar organization. So oddly, when those who remember Runyon personally only with a shudder are gone, he can be remembered not only as the creator of a shining if shifty world, but also as a kind of medical pioneer.

The reviewer, the author of several books, including the memoir "Whose Little Boy Are You?" wrote this for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Week	Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	1	THE SUM OF ALL FEARS, by Tom Clancy		7
2	2	THE DOOMSDAY CONSPIRACY, by Sidney Sheldon		4
3	3	SAINT MAYBE, by Anne Tyler		3
4	4	THE FIRST, by John Grisham		5
5	5	FLOWERS IN THE RAIN, by Katherine Mansfield		30
6	6	THE DECEIVER, by Frederick Forsyth		2
7	7	NIGHT OVER WATER, by Ken Follet		2
8	8	RUSKA, by Edward Rutherford		4
9	9	THE KITCHEN GOD'S WIFE, by Amy Tan		15
10	10	THE DUCHESS, by Jude Deveraux		2
11	11	THE DRAGON REBORN, by Robert Jordan		1

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
12	OUTER BANKS, by Anne Rivers Siddons		10
13	OH, THE PLACES YOU'LL GO, by Dr. Seuss		80
14	IMANICA, by Clive Barker		2
15	LOVE, MUSIC, DANCE, by Mary Higgins Clark		22

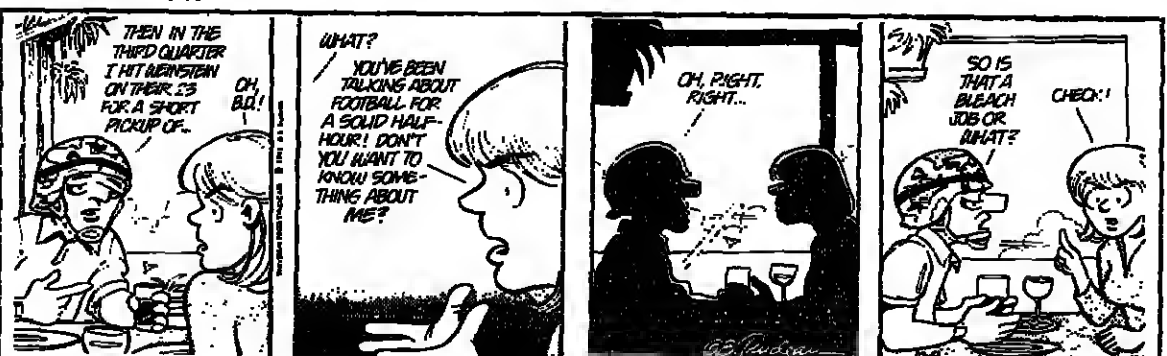
NONFICTION

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	ME: STORIES OF MY LIFE, by Dave Barry		3
2	LA TOYA, by La Toya Jackson with Patricia Romanowski		3
3	UH-OH, by Robert Fulghum		6
4	HARD COURTS, by John Feinstein		12
5	PARLIAMENT OF WHORES, by P.J. O'Rourke		4
6	FIRE IN THE BELLY, by Sam Keen		21
7	IRON JOHN, by Robert Bly		46
8	EDGAR HOOVER, by Curt Gentry		13
9	CHUTZPAH, by Alan M. Dershowitz		11
10	TOULOUS PROVENCE, by Peter Mayle		9
11	WHEN YOU LOOK LIKE YOUR PASSPORT PHOTO, IT'S TIME TO GO HOME, by Geraldine Ripstein with Daniel Palmer		6
12	EXPOSING MYSELF, by Geraldine Ripstein with Daniel Palmer		6
13	THREE BLIND MICE, by Ken Auletta		1
14	HARRY BARRY TALKS BACK, by Dave Barry		14

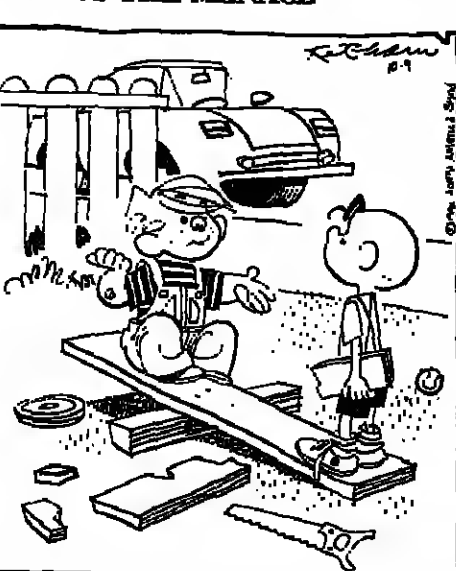
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	FINAL EXIT, by Derek Humphry		8
2	WHERE'S WALDO? by Martin Handford		47
3	HOMECOMING, by John Bradshaw		51
4	WEALTH WITHOUT RISK, by Charles J. Givens		126
5	DO IT. LET'S GET OFF OUR BUTS, by John Roger and Peter McWilliams		23

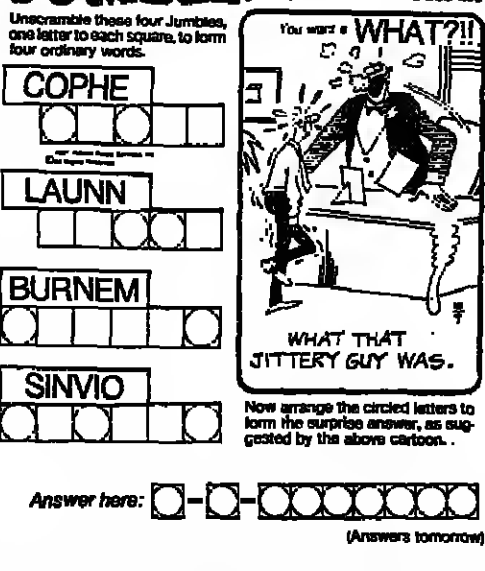
DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



BLONDIE



PEANUTS



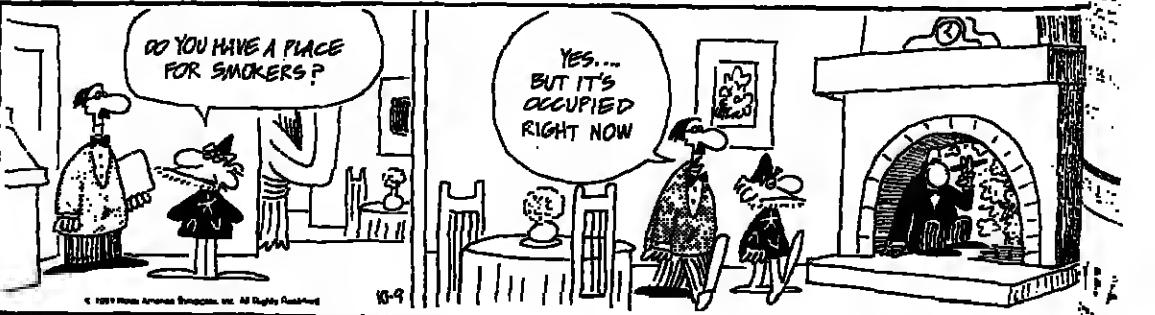
BEETLE BAILEY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



SPORTS

Baseball's 'Lippy' Leo Durocher Is Dead at 86

By Thomas Rogers
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Leo Durocher, the man who saw major league baseball not as a challenging pastime for talented athletes but as a sports relative of guerrilla warfare, has died at a hospital in Palm Springs, California. He was 86.

Durocher achieved notoriety by proclaiming, "Nice guys finish last," while driving his teams to three National League pennants and one wholly unexpected World Series victory.

Durocher always relied on physical and psychological intimidation of an army of foes that included officiating crews. Base hits, hook slides and sharp-breaking curveballs were important, but equally so were sharp spikes, beanballs and umpire-baiting.

Twenty-four of his 48 years in and around professional baseball were spent as manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, New York Giants, Chicago Cubs and Houston Astros, but he was also a major league shortstop for 17 seasons, a coach for the Los Angeles Dodgers under Walter Alston for four years in the 1960s and a once-a-week broadcaster with NBC's "Game of the Week" in the late 1950s. Leo Ernest Durocher was born in

West Springfield, Massachusetts, on July 27, 1905.

He reached the majors briefly in 1925 and then for good in 1928 with the New York Yankees. He left in 1933, when he quit as manager of the Astros, at odds with his players, his front office, umpires and the game's top executives.

A bawling 5-foot, 9-inch, 160-pounder (175 meters, 72 kilograms) for the Yankees, Cincinnati Reds, St. Louis Cardinals and the Dodgers, he was known as a shortstop whose fielding and hustle made up for a mediocre .247 batting average.

His abrasive personality grated on some of the higher-priced Yankees stars and the team's management, bringing about his trade to the Reds in 1930. Babe Ruth characterized Lippy, as Durocher was known, as "the all-American out."

After three years in Cincinnati, Durocher found his spiritual baseball home with the Cardinals of the mid-1930s, the famed Gas House Gang that featured such eccentrics as Dizzy and Paul Dean, Pepper Martin, Frankie Frisch and Joe Medwick.

The volatile shortstop's taste for all-out combat on the field and high jinks off it blended nicely with the rough-and-ready style of the Cardinals.

In 1938, Durocher moved to Brooklyn; the following year he was named manager, and soon was a balding, mercurial folk hero to rowdy Dodger fans.

He became renowned for fiery, dirt-kicking tirades against umpires that delighted the partisan fans of "dem Bums" — Dixie Walker, Pete Reiser, Dolph Camilli, Billy Herman, Pee Wee Reese, Whitlow Wyatt, Kirby Higbe and Medwick. In 1941, Durocher led that group to Brooklyn's first pennant in 21 years, but the Yankees won the World Series in five games.

While at Brooklyn, Durocher estimated that he was fired and rehired informally at least 60 times by Larry MacPhail, the general manager before Branch Rickey took over during World War II.

As a nationally known figure after his success with the Dodgers and his raucous tirades against umpires, Durocher made many radio broadcasts and public appearances and enjoyed rubbing shoulders with celebrities as well as some less reputable figures.

The commissioner of major league baseball, A.B. (Happy) Chandler, suspended him for the entire 1947 season for "the accumulation of unpleasant incidents" that were deemed "detrimental to baseball."

Durocher had been warned by Chandler about his association with gambling figures, had figured in a highly publicized controversy with MacPhail — now an owner of the Yankees — and had drawn headlines with his marriage to the actress Laraine Day, whose former husband charged that Durocher had stolen her away while posing as a family friend.

In Durocher's absence, the Dodgers won the pennant in 1947 — Jackie Robinson's rookie season — under the leadership of Burt Shotton, a quiet, elderly man who wore a business suit in the dugout and never ventured onto the field to challenge an umpire's judgment.

Durocher gained entry into "Barlett's Familiar Quotations" for a remark made about Mel Ott, the New York Giants' former superstar and then their manager. "Nice guys finish last," Durocher said, but later claimed, after the line drew some criticism from defenders of sportsmanship, that he did not necessarily imply a cause-and-effect relationship.

Both Dodger and Giant fans went into shock not long after Durocher had returned from his suspension.

Rickey was out on the best of terms with Durocher by then, and when the Giants made it known that they were looking to replace Ott as manager, Rickey suggested Durocher.

On July 15, 1948, Durocher forsook Ebbets Field for the Polo Grounds. Despised for a decade by Giant fans, now Dodger fans saw him as a traitor.

He won his greatest managerial acclaim in the early 1950s with the Giants.

He provided unsavory, over-the-top leadership in 1951 as they rallied from a 13½-game deficit in mid-August to win the pennant. They beat the Dodgers in a three-game playoff series on Bobby Thomson's fabled home run in the bottom of the ninth inning of the deciding game at the Polo Grounds.

Supplying an important part of the drive to first place was Willie Mays, a rookie center fielder of multiple talents whom his manager often called the best all-around player he had ever seen.

When Mays returned after two years of army service in 1954, he led the Giants to another pennant, and Durocher was able to win a World Series — a 4-0 sweep of the heavily favored Cleveland Indians, who had set an American League record with 111 victories in a season.

Durocher quit the Giants at the end of the 1955 season to become a TV baseball commentator, but returned to the diamond as a coach under Alston from 1961 to 1964 and subsequently had managerial stints with the Cubs and Astros.

A Call to Arms: The NL Matchups

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — The Pirates have the experience, but a playoff almost always comes down to the pitching, and this year the Braves' pitcher, Arzoo Vazquez, is better. That is part of the reason Atlanta beat Pittsburgh 3-1 in the first game of the NL playoffs. A look at how the teams shape up as they meet again.

First Base
Steve Buechele, Pittsburgh: Acquired in August from Texas to solidify infield. Still set AL record for third baseman with 391 fielding percentage this year. Hit .246 with 19 RBIs for Pirates.

Second Base
Jeff Treadaway, Atlanta: Hit .320 with 20 RBIs but started only three games in last three weeks because of sore right hand. Rarely strikes out. Is hit often while turning double plays.

Third Base
Terry Pendleton, Atlanta: MVP candidate. Led league with .319 average, plus 12 home runs and 86 RBIs. Two-time Gold Glove winner. Led Braves with 10 RBIs, along with .341 average, against Pittsburgh.

Center Field
Ron Gant, Atlanta: Joined Willie Mays and Bonds as only players to hit 30 home runs (32) and steal 30 bases (34) in two straight seasons. Had 105 RBIs. But despite big numbers, is a below average hitter (.251, 104 strikeouts) and, as converted second baseman, often needs to use speed to outrun mistakes.

Right Field
David Justice, Atlanta: Led league with 51 RBIs when sidelined with strained back in late June. Batted .275 with 21 homers and 87 RBIs with lots of line drives and long drives. But hit only .188 against Pittsburgh.

Left Field
Lionel Smith, Atlanta: Replaced the suspended Otis Nixon and hit .262. Seary fielder; career .299 hit in postseason. Batted .462 with five walks against Pittsburgh.

Starting Pitching
Atlanta: Tom Glavine (20-11), Steve Avery (18-3), John Smoltz (14-3) and Charlie Leibrandt (11-13). Glavine, Avery and Smoltz each beat Pittsburgh twice this season, although only Avery was impressive. Glavine (2.55 ERA) started the All-Star game, while Smoltz went 12-2 after the break. Avery was team's best starter in stretch.

Pittsburgh: Doug Drabek (15-14), Zane Smith (16-10), John Smiley (20-8). Drabek was 1-2 with 4.71 ERA against Atlanta. Smith was chubbied (0-2, 9.00 ERA) by the Braves this season. Smiley won his last seven decisions, and did well (2-1, 2.95 ERA) vs. Atlanta.

Bullpen
Atlanta: Alejandro Pena, Mike Stanton, Mark Wohlers, Kent Mercker. Pena is 11-for-11 in saves with a 0.51 ERA since the Braves stole him from the Mets in late August. Mercker has 2-for-19 against him this year. Mercker became Atlanta's fifth starter in the stretch, and combined on a no-hitter with Wohlers, a talented rookie, and Pena.

Pittsburgh: Bill Landrum, Stan Belinda, Bob Tomlin, Bob Kipper, Randy Toller, then gruesome. Landrum, whose 17 saves were one more than Belinda got, had a 10.80 ERA in three games vs. the Braves. Belinda had a 10.39 ERA in four games against Atlanta. Allowed 13 of 38 inherited runners to score. Patterson (6.00 ERA) wasn't much better.

In Tokyo, the Far East Network of AFRS broadcasts at 810 AM. In the Midwest, from Saint Arabia, AFRS broadcasts on the FM band.

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